Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-129 5 July 1990

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ALADI Postpones Declaration on Bush Plan

PY0407024290 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0213 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Jul (AFP-NA) — On 3 July the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) decided "to postpone indefinitely any declaration" on the proposal launched by U.S. President George Bush on the creation of a free trade zone in the continent.

A spokesman for the 11-member regional organization explained that the delay is due to the decision of several representatives to "carry out consultations with their respective governments before issuing any declaration of a political nature."

Today's ALADI meeting to debate the Bush proposal had been called by Uruguay after President Luis Lacalle telephoned Argentine President Carlos Menem, Bolivian President Jaime Paz, Chilean President Patricio Aylwin, Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez, and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

One of the main objectives of the organization, which has its permanent seat in Montevideo and includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, is to promote economic integration and the disappearance of trade barriers.

Last week ALADI decided to double the reduction of import duties for internal trade as related to those that are charged by third countries, and they now stand at an average of 20 points with a low of 8 and a high of 48 points.

Restructuring of Integration Organizations Planned

PA0407200990 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Jun (DPA)—It was announced today that during a 10-hour special meeting in Guatemala City, the economy ministers of the five Central American countries agreed early this morning to restructure all Central American integration organizations.

The Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), at whose offices the meeting was held, reported that the measure is designed to update the integration organizations in accordance with the agreements reached by the area's presidents during the Central American economic summit held two weeks ago in Antigua Guatemala.

A technical group was appointed to carry out the restructuring. It is comprised of five officials from each country and members of SIECA, with Roberto Salazar, a Salvadoran, serving as coordinator. It was also decided that the legal document used as a framework for integration (1960) should be revised to reflect present circumstances.

DPA was also informed that the meeting was chaired by Guatemalan Economy Minister Oscar Pineda Robles, who is in charge of the integration process. The participants were Economy Ministers Jose Arturo Sablah (El Salvador), Ramon Medina Luna (Honduras), Silvio de Franco (Nicaragua), Gonzalo Fajardo (Costa Rica), and an observer from Panama. SIECA Secretary General Marco Antonio Villamar Contreras read a report on the current Central American situation.

In addition to SIECA, the Central American integration organizations are the Public Administration Institute and the Central American Monetary Council, based in Costa Rica; the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, based in Honduras; the Organization of Central American States, based in El Salvador; the Central American Tourist Integration Secretariat, based in Nicaragua; and the Institute of Industrial Research and Technology and the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama, which are based in Guatemala.

Cuba

Havana Notes Expulsion of Diplomats From Panama

FL0407174590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has communicated to the Cuban Embassy in that nation that the personnel of the mission will have 10 days to leave the country, with the exception of the charge d'affairs, the consul, and the commercial representatives. The note, which was delivered yesterday, does not specify the reasons the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has made this decision.

Says U.S. Behind Events

FL0407210690 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Jose Raul Viera, first vice minister of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, has confirmed that last night a homemade bomb was thrown at our embassy in Tirana, Albania. The explosion did not injure any Cuban official. Ambassador Julio Cesar Cancio telephoned from Tirana to report that the embassy is conducting business as usual.

The Albanian news agency, ATA, considered the incident a terrorist act aimed at impairing the good relations existing between Tirana and Havana.

The Albanian Foreign Ministry has said that the government will do everything possible to find the individuals responsible for the attack and to guarantee the security of our embassy and its personnel.

ATA adds that the incident is directly linked to events near foreign embassies on 2 July. On that day, law enforcement authorities and other people tried to force their way into a diplomatic mission in Tirana.

It was also revealed today that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has submitted a note to the Cuban Embassy in Panama saying that the personnel from our mission have 10 days to leave the country.

Charge d'Affairs Arnado Molina Perez, Consul Jose Luis Mendez, Economic Affairs Attache Guillermo Mendez Perez, and Commercial Attache Oscar Braulio Perez [as heard] were excluded from the list.

The note from the Panamanian Foreign Ministry does not mention the reasons for the decision. It says at the end, however, that it greets the honorable Embassy of the Cuban Republic with all deference.

These two incidents stink. They can accuse us of being too sensitive, but history tells us that the imperialists have always been behind these acts. In the case of Panama we are positively certain because the authority there is the occupying Army of the United States, which follows direct orders from Washington. The incident in Tirana might be another joke from the CIA, an organization with many agents in the area. The CIA spends a lot of money trying to interrupt our socialist process which is developing only 90 miles away from their empire.

Former Prisoners Feel 'Betrayed' by U.S.

FL0507020290 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2325 GMT 4 Jul 90

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] International news reports indicate that three former Cuban counterrevolutionaries have been on a hunger strike in Havana for a week now because of the United States' denial to grant them entry visas. The former counterrevolutionary prisoners said they will not end their hunger strike until the United States grants them visas.

The IPS [INTER PRESS SERVICE] news agency says the counterrevolutionary strikers are staying in a house in a Havana neighborhood without restrictions or vigilance by the Cuban police. According to IPS, in the past few weeks the former counterrevolutionary prisoners said that the U.S. Government encouraged them in their actions against the Cuban revolution and it has now betrayed them.

IPS adds that the former Cuban counterrevolutionary prisoners said that with this kind of a policy, Washington wants to keep them in Cuba for propaganda purposes and to eventually use them as a fifth column.

U.S. Accused of Lack of Cooperation on Drugs

FL0507111590 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 90

[Report by Maribel Puerto]

[Text] The Italian press has published articles this week on Cuban Attorney General Dr. Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa's meeting with Italian journalists. This meeting took place at the Cuban Embassy in Rome. To learn details of this news conference we talked by telephone with reporter Milton Diaz, our correspondent right now in Italy.

Milton told us that the subject of drug trafficking and drugs gave rise to the dialogue between the journalists and the attorney general. On this occasion, Dr. Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa accused the U.S. Government of refusing to cooperate with Cuba in the fight against drug trafficking, in spite of the fact that the U.S. market consumes 80 percent of the narcotics in the world.

Details about the eighth UN conference on crime prevention and handling of criminals were also discussed at this news conference: Cuba will host the event from 27 August to 7 September. The Cuban attorney general's visit to Italy occurred as a result of a personal invitation extended by the Advanced Institute of Criminal Studies

in Syracuse, Sicily; the Italian Ministry of Justice; and the International Criminal Law Society so he could participate in a study that is currently being done there on the creation of an international criminal court.

Castro Speech at Soviet Childrens' Facilities

FL0407000190 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Speech by President Fidel Castro presenting the facilities to be used by the Chernobyl children at the Jose Marti Pioneer City in Tarara on 1 July—recorded]

[Text] Comrades and guests: Since it is so hot here.... [changes thought] I cannot give you air conditioning or a breeze. Are there any of those consoles around here? No, there is no air conditioning here. It is not the same here as it is in the rooms of the houses and the hospital, where it is very cool. When we arrived here, it felt like it was on fire. [laughter] I said, we cannot give them air conditioning, but there is something we can do for those who are here and that is to speak for a short time, to be brief. [Audience says: "No!"] Do not worry; the people always say no, and I always do the opposite, but this time it is true. [laughter] [Castro chuckles] This time it is true; I have to be brief. [video shows Castro, in uniform, perspiring]

Yesterday and the day before, I participated in about 20 hours of analyses, debates, and speeches. There are other things that I have yet to do today, but under no circumstance did I want to miss the opportunity to express the appreciation of our people, party, and government for the true feat of labor performed here. I did not want to miss the opportunity to thank the men and women who participated in the accelerated repair, remodeling, and reconstruction of the Jose Marti Pioneer City. Thousands worked on it. At one point, there were 7,000 workers here. The minibrigade comrade said there was an average of 4,000 workers here, but we have to consider how many were here from the start. He is talking about an average. At one point, however, there were 7,000 workers here, so there was no lack of effort. This project involved everyone's cooperation; the People's Government, the party, the administration, all municipalities, all organizations. There was the special and outstanding participation of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the Minint [Interior Ministry]. We could say the same practically about all the organizations that worked toward finishing this project by the beginning of June [as heard].

The idea was barely mentioned of using the Pioneer City to provide treatment for the thousands of children who were affected by the tragic Chernobyl accident when everyone reacted with a great fraternal spirit, with a spirit of internationalism. That spirit is reflected here because the people have had to be patient since we cannot get any more people in here. They fulfilled ambitious plans, not just plans for remodeling, but also plans for expansion and adaptation for the new functions that this city will undertake. The construction of new projects was also part of their plans, for example, the construction of pools. In addition, they planned to repair existing pools. Here once again, as I said earlier, a true labor feat has been performed.

When we presented the diplomas this afternoon, at midday, we had the privilege of listening to the comrades who received the diplomas. None of them knew they were going to speak here. No one told them they would speak here. I got the idea with the first person. I asked him something and then told him: Why don you not tell the rest of the people here? That was Lazaro. He was followed by Desiderio de Armas. He is a man of arms. [play on words] [audience laughs] He says he retired 16 years ago and was one of the first who took off to work here. He settled down here and worked tirelessly. How nice, is it not? Lazaro and Desiderio expressed themselves well. One could tell that they were deeply motivated in their souls, hearts, and intelligence.

They were followed by Silvio. He was nervous because he saw that the other two had to come up here. [laughter] Silvio thought: They are going to do the same to me, too. I told him: Yes, you will have to say something here, too. [Castro chuckles] He also made very moving remarks that truly reflect the idea, awareness, and motivations that encourage our people to do things in all areas. Our people are noble, a fighting people, combative, internationalist, and heroic.

The motivation here is very profound. We would do this for any child in the world. Many children come to our hospitals from other countries and many adults come for the same purpose. They come from Nicaragua, El Salvador, or Latin America to undergo cardiovascular surgery or to receive specialized treatment in an area in which our country has advanced. In this case, we are not doing this just because it involves children—and children always win the hearts of the peoples—but, in addition, they are children from the Soviet Union, a country with which we have extensive ties, which is so closely tied to us, and which has given us so many gestures of solidarity.

The idea of providing cooperation for the Chernobyl children did not emerge immediately. We did not know what the situation was. It is possible that the Soviets themselves—and I am certain of this—were not aware of the magnitude, the seriousness of that accident until years later. A group of Soviets, a Soviet association—the Komsomol, yes, it was the Komsomol of the Ukraine—asked us if we could take some children for medical attention. They told us they asked all the countries in Europe, as well as other countries, and the only thing the other countries sent to Chernobyl was journalists. They said that only Israel received a group of vacationers for a few days.

We immediately answered: Yes, you can send as many as 200. They cited a certain number. Initially, they talked about sending a hundred children. We told them they could send up to 200. That is how this matter arose. They

sent us children. We sent doctors there to study the situation, to select the children. That is how we received almost 140 children. I do not recall the exact figure of the first group that arrived. [Unidentified speakers respond: "There were 137 in the group."] We received 137 children, and a few family members accompanied them.

When I received them at the airport, I listened to news from the family members, from the doctors themselves. They said that it was a big problem, the problem is serious, grave. I asked one of the mothers from a mothers' association how many children were affected. She told me that there were at least 100,000 children. We then got news from Cuban comrades and news from the Ukraine, as well as from the Russian Federation and Belorussia. They told us about the problem. We received letters saying that there were many children affected by this. They said it was not possible to know how many are ill. There is only one way to find this out and that is to conduct diagnostic tests there, to conduct a diagnostic analysis there. We said, if the number is very high, the USSR will need cooperation. It is a large country with resources and it needs cooperation from abroad. That is how the idea emerged to offer help for 10,000 children.

At first, we thought about converting schools into hospitals. Then we remembered the Pioneer City and the role it played during the dengue epidemic. Going against our plans, we asked whether we should suspend vacations. We said: Do not suspend them. We can create conditions so they are safer in the Pioneer City than in their own homes. Of course, at home, they do not have a doctor alongside them. If a child had any kind of symptom, they might have to wait before calling a hospital, before taking the child to the hospital. We knew that here, however, as soon as the first symptom was seen, we would have to run tests on the child. Of course, we can guarantee that there are no mosquitos here, not a single one. We took measures to ensure that there is not a single mosquito here when the children come. [chuckles] Of course, the children that come might have the virus but they cannot contaminate anyone else because there are no mosquitos. We determined immediately who had the virus and we used interferon, which we recently created. [corrects himself] No, we did not create it; we developed it. It is very efficient in treating viral diseases. No child became seriously ill. We adapted hospitals, everything. We had two or three right here, two or three hospitals. I think the city's public health department was responsible for it. They sent someone here, and he organized all of this.

Then we contacted the Pioneers and asked for their opinions. We asked them if they were willing to make the Pioneer City available. We knew they would have to make a sacrifice to treat the Chernobyl children. They met, analyzed the matter, and, without hesitation whatsoever, offered the Pioneer City.

The Pioneer City was going to mark its 15th anniversary, and it was being remodeled and repaired. Now, it was more than a matter of repairs. It turned into a project to reconstruct the Pioneer City and expand it services. During the brief time between the arrival of the first Soviet group and the Pioneers' offer to turn their city over to the Chernobyl children, a great construction, repair, and labor movement was initiated to get the city ready by the first of June. We were talking about June. It took us some time, a short time. It was finished just a few days ago. There are a few isolated projects that have not been finished yet because of their characteristics, such as the pools or elevators we had to purchase and build [as heard]. They have been purchased and are being installed.

This is how we created the conditions here to provide care for up to 10,000 children. Now that we have the experience of the first group and we know, more or less, the amount of time required; they stay an average of three months. Some are here longer, others are not; we determined that throughout the year, if the Soviets wish, they may send up to 30,000 children here for medical treatment.

We have created all the conditions. This would be the ideal situation because many times the small child feels fine even though he may have a problem. Problems could arise later. A problem could develop later. If you keep him in a hospital, he will feel imprisoned. The perfect institution for treating these cases is an institution like this, the Pioneer City, which has its own hospital that now has been expanded, along with all the other installations.

I do not mean to imply that all hospital services will be rendered here. We can render many hospital services here. Services can be fulfilled perfectly well here with the installations we have and with everything we have, but we have our own specialized hospitals. We have pediatric hospitals, such as the William Soler, the Juan Manuel Marquez—which is brand new—and other hospitals that have a lot of prestige. So when children need superspecialized care, they go to those hospitals. However, as long as they are being tested and until the moment arrives to move them to a hospital that will treat them, this is the ideal place for them, unless a child has a serious symptom that requires immediate attention at a specialized hospital.

Even the recovery period is better here. For a child, it is depressing to be imprisoned in a hospital. That is why we organized programs for the first children that came from Chernobyl. We planned recreation and vacation programs, trips to the sea for them. They like fruit a lot. We have done everything possible to guarantee that they have fruit. They are crazy about bananas. [laughter] They also like pineapple, citrus. They arrived during mango season. You know that pineapple production increased a lot in Ciego de Avila. That area is supplying Havana with pineapple. There may be a few months in which citrus is not abundant but there is frozen citrus juice for the children that come here. All measures have been taken so they can have the fruit and juice they like so much.

They have people accompanying them. It is good because the mothers can accompany them here also under optimum conditions. This is the perfect institution for this situation. It is the perfect solution for these cases.

The children like the adventure of the trip. They like the climate, the sea. Right now it is spring in the USSR, but in the winter months you can imagine what a trip to Cuba means to them.

Now, good, following Cuba's example—and I must stress: following Cuba's example—some Western countries have followed our example, and we are happy about this. Some Western countries have offered a to take some vacationers. Even the United States, the United States [repeats himself], that large, immense, rich country has offered to take 300 healthy children. Several European countries have also offered to take healthy children. I think that between 10 and 12 countries—I do not know how many—have offered to reserve 1,000 spaces for vacationers. We have offered 10,000 spaces for simultaneous medical care and even up to 30,000 in a year for medical attention. Analyzing these matters in the last executive committee meeting, we stated that if it is necessary to bring children from that area here on vacation, for psychological reasons, for compensation, we also will be willing to receive them. If they come on vacation, we may have 50,000 children here during the course of a year.

In two months, facilities for 10,000 can accommodate 50,000, assuming five rotations. If the idea of vacations is accepted and if the idea of vacations will help the Chernobyl children, we will not oppose it. We can contribute to this.

The figures the West has proposed to cooperate with the Chernobyl children seem ridiculous. Regardless of the absurdity of it, we are glad that they have at least made a minimal gesture, a minimal gesture [repeats himself] of solidarity.

This camp, as you know, can hold 20,000 children. Under these circumstances, we have reduced the capacity by half so they can be more comfortable, have more room.

There is always someone who asks, not just about this, but about other things.... [changes thought] We have offered to treat the Soviet Union's former Afghan combatants—up to 500 in a year—who were maimed or are seriously ill. I recently had the opportunity to greet almost 100 of them who are in the Frank Pais Hospital. I spoke to them. I learned of their concerns. I asked them if they like the sea. They said they like it a lot. I think they call it (morreh). [chuckles] They said they like it a lot. It seemed truly.... [changes thought] I felt good about that attitude, about the possibility of cooperating with those combatants. We have been doing it for years. We have cooperated with hundreds of Salvadoran combatants who were maimed. They were treated in our country over the years. They were rehabilitated as much as possible.

Some people ask themselves if we are sacrificing the people to provide these internationalist missions. There is always someone, some person who asks this type of question. First, I would say that this is not costing our country anything special. Why? Because the ones who will care for these children are the same workers that are here.

The ones who have made the sacrifice are our Pioneers because in one week during vacation or during the school year, more than 2,000 [corrects himself] 200,000 could pass through here because of the educational and recreational use of this institution. The children are providing their support. They are making a contribution, and what a beautiful thing for our Pioneers to learn early about becoming internationalists. They are learning to do things for others. That is what they have done. This educates our people. This educates our children. This trains our children.

Some will come here on vacation, but not many. A few thousand will pass through here this summer so they can accompany the Soviet children. There may be 3,000 or 5,000 who will come here. There will be less than 5,000 children who will be here simultaneously with the Soviet children. Normally, 20,000 children would come here. There will be about 5,000 Soviet and Cuban children here, if that many. It is true that they must have special food but only 25 percent of the number of children that would normally be here will be present this summer. The same is true for the school year. During the school year, 10,000 children would come here. If you analyze this accurately, you will see a reduction in spending, thanks to the contribution of our Pioneers.

The doctors are the same ones that are working at our hospitals. We do not have to pay an extra salary to Comrade Dotre because he is here or to the doctors or nurses that have come here. They are the same ones that are in our hospitals. In addition, we have graduated more than 4,000 doctors this summer and we are going to put them to work as family doctors. This does not mean medical attention for our population has been reduced by a single iota. On the contrary, it is increasing this summer. We built a large expansion onto the Frank Pais Hospital. It has 600 beds. We are not taking a single service away from a single citizen in this country to help or cooperate in the treatment and rehabilitation of the people injured in Afghanistan.

This is the very clear reality, in case someone gets this stupid idea, and there are stupid people. I can assure you of that. There are and will be stupid people. OK, I have explained this.

However, if we had to make a sacrifice, we should be willing to make it without hesitation. Our cooperation is not a sacrifice for us, but if it were, we would have to be

willing to do it because a people that has been able to send hundreds of thousands of its children into combat should be able to sacrifice a few comforts or even a few material goods for solidarity with other countries, especially when it has to do with the solidarity of the Soviet people. [applause]

We must speak clearly, and we also must speak clearly to those souls who slither along the ground [claps hands once] or play them a tune like the snake charmers do to calm them, to get them under control. We must speak with the truth; clearly, transparently, and categorically.

Thus we inaugurate this renovated and expanded city. I think the children will be fine here. I think our workers will treat them with the greatest love with which one can treat children. I think they will be happy here. They have everything: recreational areas, sports areas, pools, the ocean, all the medical attention they require. Not all cases are the same. All must be checked to discover if anything is wrong or to eliminate any possibility. The diagnostic testing, the immediate application of measures, will give them a great degree of security. They will have the pleasure of traveling to this hemisphere, to the tropics. The ocean will be available to them and they will have all these things that have been repaired and remodeled with so much affection. This will not seem like a hospital and, nevertheless, it will be the best hospital. It will not only be the best hospital; it will also be the best of all the possible paradises available during these times. They will receive sun whenever they want it. They will enjoy our blue waters, our blue and pure waters. They will breathe the oxygen of our pure skies. I am certain that those children—thanks to the generosity of our Pioneers, thanks to the love of our people—the immense majority of them, if not all, will resolve their problems and will have an eternal memory of our fatherland.

That is why a day like today should be satisfying for all of us. We are thus fulfilling our beautiful slogan of "Socialism or death," because only socialism can do this, and we are fulfilling the slogan of "Fatherland or death" [applause] and the slogan of "We will win". [applause]

Castro Meets PASO President Vazquez Rana

FL0407144590 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Pan-American Sports Organization [PASO], and the members of that organization's executive committee, who have just held a regular meeting in Havana.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Vazquez Rana told Fidel about his positive experience and evaluation concerning the visit he had made to the modern sports complex being built in the capital, as well as the future Pan-American Village.

Fidel replied that any critical observation or suggestion would be highly valued because of the PASO's and Cuba's efforts in the common interest of making the upcoming Pan-American Games a success. Fidel said that these games represent a commitment by the Cuban Government and the entire people, and that it is a question of honor.

Aldana Speaks to Latin American Leftists

FL0407121590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Carlos Aldana, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, has stated in Sao Paulo, Brazil, that we are currently undergoing a process of consultation with the people, with a view to preparing for the fourth PCC congress. Speaking at the evening session of the meeting of Latin American leftist parties and movements, more than 50 of which are participating, Aldana spoke in an intense debate which had great interest for the continent's political organizations, about the Cuban experience of socialism in light of the transformations that are occurring in East Europe.

Aldana stressed that to improve socialism, one must have socialism. He added: State management in my country is under the people's scrutiny, and they should question its methods, concepts, and practices, but this does not mean there is a crisis. The Cuban people today are experiencing a climate of sincere discussion that will make it possible to secure the strengthening of socialism and not its defeat, he asserted.

CDR's Discuss Call for Fourth PCC Congress

FL0407220690 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1952 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Delegates to the national meeting of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] have reached the conclusion that there are many commissions, but they fail to do the job.

The CDR National Commission met to debate the call for the Fourth PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Congress. Delegates discussed the excessive number of permanent commissions that fail to do their job.

Delegate Silvia Rodriguez said that commissions demand a lot of work and that most times they do not solve problems. Omar Trapana of Las Tunas said that the CDR should meet only when necessary and in accordance with the characteristics of each zone, because solutions are not implemented at the meetings but during work within the community.

The rich and serious CDR debate on the call to the Fourth PCC Congress is presided over by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Sixto Batista Santana, member and alternate member of the PCC Politburo, respectively.

Machado Closes CDR Meeting

FL0507005490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2313 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Report by Gisela Bel Heredeia from the "Exclusivo" program; italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba], has closed the national meeting of delegates of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. The CDR's met to analyze the call for the Fourth PCC Congress. The last moments of the meeting were as follows:

[Machado] *The commander in chief proposed sending 30,000 blood donations to Iran. The day before yesterday, we already had nearly 29,000. This means that we probably reached our goal yesterday. But he again proposed that we send 40,000. I think we will probably have the 40,000 donations tomorrow. We will thus send our internationalist and solidarity help to this country after that terrible earthquake. This effort was possible thanks to the efforts of the health units, but above all thanks to the work of the CDR's at the grass roots, in municipalities and in the provinces, which are finally responsible for the job. [applause]*

Machado Ventura talked about the country's present situation and the effects of current international events.

[Machado] *It is important for the CDR, for its organizations, traditions, combativeness, effectiveness when facing emergencies, and its expediency in resolving situations, to speak about these things. You should have a good knowledge of these things, the difficulties we have to confront. All this means work for each one of the cadres, and the results must be conveyed to the grass roots.*

Machado further said that during the past days he was able to hear the opinions of many comrades through their participation in various plenums.

[Machado] *Regarding comments that we have heard a lot and spoken too little, it is because the problems are rather similar. There are the problems of meetings, the excess number of commissions, the problem of promotions, the duplication of jobs. We have heard a lot about these problems; we cannot deny it.*

As for the CDR's mission in the defense of the revolution, we expect much more at this time. We have to ponder, try harder, elevate the quality of our mission. We have to see its various aspects such as direct defense against the enemy; the state of preparation in the case of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in the case of vigilance, in the daily activities that struggle against any enemy activity. We also have to see it regarding other aspects. The revolution is defended in all fields. We cannot limit our concept because we can make a mistake. How can we make a mistake? Because, the CDR's have been given so many tasks that we can overlook the things that are fundamental, the things that give them their reason for being.

Rodriguez Inaugurates Public Relations Forum

FL0307222690 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1948 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today inaugurated the third meeting of public relations and cultural attaches. The three-day forum is being held at the Foreign Ministry in Havana.

Rodriguez stressed the importance of the meeting, which is being held at a very critical time in the Cuban revolution's history, adding that the event has always had an ideological content. Rodriguez stressed that our struggle is being carried out at a time of socialist breakdowns in Europe which proves that a revolution must be genuine to succeed.

Regarding the stubborn aggressiveness of the United States against our country, Rodriguez warned that the imperialists want to totally isolate us. We are the focus of an imperialist campaign that is attempting to eliminate us, Rodriguez said.

Ecumenical Council Honors Religious Leader

FL0307204490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] The Cuban Ecumenical Council has paid tribute to Jose Felipe Carneado at the Methodist Church located at 25 Ica Street. Carneado was honored on the occasion of his 75th birthday and on his 30th anniversary as chief of the Religious Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

[Begin recording] [Raul Suarez, president of the Cuban Ecumenical Council] We recognize his beautiful effort to create a climate of trust and cooperation among the different churches and the Cuban revolution. I will conclude by saying that if there is something beautiful among Christians, it is God's blessing. In the name of our churches, we say to you this afternoon: May God bless you.

[Carneado] I have committed myself before you, the evangelical churches in the council and those churches which are not members of the council, to continue working to improve relations and promote understanding and unity between the government, churches, state, and religion.

I am greatly satisfied. This large gathering is proof that I have not failed. I have fulfilled my commitment to work for a stronger and solidly united people, including the faithful and the nonfaithful. This is a good occasion to emphasize that my behavior, my conduct, is in accordance with the interests of our country. The country requires that we be more united than ever before. This effort, after all, is in answer to a policy established by comrade Fidel. [end recording]

Sugar Ministry Delegation Visits DPRK

FL0507104590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 90

[Text] DPRK Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon held talks in Pyongyang with a delegation from the Cuban Ministry of the Sugar Industry, led by First Vice Minister Raul Trujillo. The meeting took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, reported the Korean press agency, which described the conversation as friendly.

Bahamas

Defense Forces Arrest Illegal Haitian Immigrants

FL0407213190 Bridgetown CANA in English 2056 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 4, CANA—More than 53 illegal Haitian immigrants have been arrested in what appears to be an island-wide sweep by Armed Royal Bahamas Defence Force officers here.

The Ministry of Employment and Immigration announced late Tuesday [3 July] that 35 Haitians were rounded up late Monday [2 July] after a boat landed at the eastern end of New Providence. Immigration officers arrested another 18 Haitians while they were walking later that night.

Residents of Montell Heights in New Providence also reported that at about 1:30 PM Tuesday, more than 30 defence force officers were in the area "armed with (sub) machine guns." One resident said he watched a defence force man kick down a house door to reveal five small children. "They were just throwing them in the bus just like an army," he said. The resident said the defence force went from house to house, kicking in doors.

At about 4:30 PM Tuesday, motorists reported that defence force officers armed with billies were stopping construction trucks and other vehicles on John F. Kennedy drive here in the capital. A motorist said that one bus was filled with Haitians and about 30 more were sitting on the road. "It's really terrible. We have to do better than that. We profess to be a Christian nation, but look what we do," she said. She said that the defence force men were dressed in fatigues and did not identify themselves as law enforcement authorities.

Government authorities have been unavailable for comment. Except for a three-paragraph statement issued by the Ministry of Employment and Immigration through Bahamas Information Services on the incident on Monday, the authorities have refrained from comment.

The 53 Haitians arrested Monday are still in custody and are expected to be charged in the magistrate's court later this week, the statement said.

Dominica

Patrick John's 1st Meeting Since Prison Release

FL0407204990 Bridgetown CANA in English 2020 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Dominica, July 4, CANA—Former Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John held his first public meeting in almost five years here on Tuesday [3 July] night and warned Prime Minister Eugenia Charles that her administration could face stiff pressure from the two opposition parties.

John, who was released from jail in May after spending almost five years for plotting to overthrow the Charles government, said that the country was being led by a coalition government. "...What we have is an unofficial coalition government because, for the government to carry out any major parliamentary policy, the opposition must give support....And if they don't, then the government is in trouble," he said.

The ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) was returned to power in general elections here on May 28, with a slender one-seat majority. The two-year old United Workers Party and the Dominica Labour Party control ten seats between them.

John made special reference to the attempt to form a political union of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) as an issue likely to pose problems for the Charles administration. He said the government would need a two-thirds majority of the elected members of parliament to amend the constitution to take Dominica into the proposed union.

During his two-and-a-half hour public meeting, attended by a large crowd, John called for a multi-party approach to the crisis confronting the vital banana industry, the drug problem, and housing. John referred to himself as an "independent political person", further distancing himself from the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) of which he was once leader, and dismissing reports he had joined with the ruling DFP.

John continued his criticism of DLP leader Michael Douglas, whom he accused of using his imprisonment to further his own political career.

Dominican Republic

PLD Changes Attitude, Vows To Respect Law

FL0307215490 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 90

["Today's Topic" commentary: "A Worthy Change of Mind"]

[Text] According to the newspaper EL CARIBE, Lidio Cadet, secretary general of the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD], has said that the PLD will accept a court

decision on its complaint to the Electoral Court and the country regarding alleged fraud during the past election.

It is surprising that other newspapers have not reported this important declaration on their front pages and as clearly as EL CARIBE. We call the declaration important because it shows a really worthy change of attitude. The PLD has been calling for a people's revolt and for direct action ever since the election.

We say that the change of attitude is worthy because it is the best thing that can happen to the PLD and Dominican democracy. All Dominicans benefit when complaints are settled in a calm, legal, and public way. All political organizations have the right to challenge, complain, reject, and try to reverse decisions and even elections. However, the challenge should always be done in a legal manner.

This is what we call the institutionalization of complaints. The fact that the PLD now vows to respect the law, after stating that it would seek other subversive paths, is a change of mind that we should applaud because our country wants and needs democratic peace and social harmony. President Balaguer and the Christian Social Reformist Party have shown us similar attitudes. We, therefore, welcome the PLD change of mind.

Haiti

Council Communique on Relations With Executive

FL0307183790 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] The State Council is still in a state of shock from the deaths of council member Serge Villard and unionist Jean-Marie Montes, and the wounding of Emmanuel Magny on 21 June. Nevertheless, in a communique it has issued, the State Council, bearing in mind the higher interests of the nation which must be preserved, says it is willing to resume working with the executive—within strict respect for the attributions stipulated in the protocol agreement of 4 March 1990, the protocol linking the State Council and the executive.

The State Council continues to think that, given the current political juncture in Haiti, the alternative of the executive plus the State Council—the result of a consensus of all the political forces and parties and the popular forces that resulted in the ousting of General Prosper Avril—deserves to be preserved so the transition to democracy can be a full success.

The State Council communique adds that a resumption of dialogue should begin with the Public Prosecutor's Department's effectively taking in hand the dossiers on Villard, Montes, and Magny, victims of the 21 June attack at the Hotel Santos in Pacot in Port-au-Prince. [Words indistinct] a precise definition of all the attributions of the executive and the State Council, and a reaffirmation of the parties in question to respect them rigorously. Thus, the [illegible]ghtest points of the general orientation of the policy of the provisional government for the time remaining to it [words indistinct].

The State Council stresses to the Haitian people that it is not an executive power. That means that it does not have the power to execute. Also, at no time did it aspire to have such power. Its essential mission is to be able to remain the interpreter of all the demands of the Haitian masses and the demands of the whole country in general. For that reason, it has never stopped watching to see that the government manages things correctly, to create a climate propitious to allowing authentic, unfettered elections to be held in Haiti.

The State Council concludes its communique by saying it reaffirms its firm determination to undertake, within the framework of its mission, everything it needs to undertake, within the framework of the protocol agreement it signed in March 1990 with the executive, to prove itself worthy of the democratic and popular mandate it was given through the unequivocal trust and support of diverse components of the Haitian nation.

That was a communique from the State Council, which says that to preserve the nation's higher interests, it is willing to resume its relations with the executive.

Political Figures React to Draft Electoral Law

FL0307175990 Port-au-Prince Radio Antilles Internationales in French 1730 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Editorial Report] Radio Antilles Internationales in French at 1730 GMT on 2 July carries a number of five-minute interviews with political party officials, in which Antilles seeks to obtain their reaction to the draft electoral law.

Hubert de Ronceray of the Mobilization for National Development says he approves of the draft law in general. He finds, however, the section on the candidacy fees a bit too complicated and thinks it ought to be simplified. He also points out the lack of punishment for any wrongdoing that might occur on the part of the electoral council [CEP]. Regarding Article 291, de Ronceray says he expected the article to be interpreted in some way, and fears that maintaining the article as it is, was before, may lead to a resurgence of insecurity.

Max Bourjolly of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists feels the draft law is all right, generally speaking. He has minor objections to the wording of certain portions of the text. He disagrees with the law regarding the voting of overseas Haitians. He feels those who do not pay taxes in Haiti should not be allowed to vote in Haiti. Like de Ronceray, Bourjolly too feels there are not sufficient punishments provided for in case of CEP wrongdoing.

Francois Latortue of the Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Haiti/Democratic Revolutionary Party of Haiti notes the high cost of running for office and feels it

is somewhat excessive. Latortue feels some of the measures in the law will be difficult to put into practice, and gives examples. Regarding Article 291 barring certain Duvalierists from running for office, Latortue feels the CEP should apply the article very wisely, in keeping with the real spirit of the Constitution and the current juncture.

Eddy Volel of the Christian Democratic Assembly feels the draft law is discriminatory because of the high candidacy fees, declaring that such fees exclude everyone except crooked millionaires from running for office.

There is a great deal about the draft law that Martial Celestin of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats does not like. Celestin says he feels the law is not in keeping with the realities of Haiti. He also feels the law's residency requirements target Leslie Manigat in particular and reminds the public that Manigat did not leave Haiti of his own free will. Celestin also feels the candidacy fees are too high. He also says the law is somehow "foreign", although, explains Celestin, he would not know how to label it for he has never seen a law like this in any country in the world. He also objects to the requirements for independent candidacies, explaining that independent candidacies are a Haitian tradition. He objects most of all to the fact that it is not possible to appeal CEP decisions. Celestin says this is unheard of, and against all Haitian legal principles and the declaration of human rights.

Commentary on Macoutes, Insecurity Situation

FL0307173090 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in French 1100 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Commentary by Jean Dominique]

[Excerpts] The Villard and Jean-Marie Montes affair and the social question in Haiti:

Before putting this affair and the ongoing investigation into perspective, we remind listeners that the ministers of interior and justice never officially announced the opening of an investigation. However, on the day that Radio Haiti broadcast information that was part of a professional investigation the radio itself was conducting, Justice Minister Labissiere, at the side of Interior Minister Joseph Maxi, said over television that he had heard the information that had been broadcast over Radio Haiti and that justice was proceeding along its course. That was a way of informing the journalist that the Justice Ministry had taken things in hand. [passage omitted]

As we said, the conspiracy against the State Council yielded two symbolic victims: a popular militant and a bourgeois, a black man and a mulatto, a son of the peasantry and a son of the merchant class. Macoutism has been accumulating, for the past 34 years, such symbolic acts, which at last lay bare the falseness of Duvalierism's populist discourse. [passage omitted]

There exists a broad sector of "haves" who, from one end of Haiti to the other, firmly support the popular demands for justice and liberty and who are working openly to constitute a true rule of law. The stands taken publicly by the employers' organizations here in Port-au-Prince and in Cap-Haitien are the expression of this legalistic sector of the Haitian upper class. The [word indistinct] emergence of this sector of the "haves" makes the macoutes angry and is at the basis of its falsely anti-upper class and deliberately antimulatto discourse.

We must point out that the macoutes' anti-upper class discourse is relentlessy akin to that of a certain Haitian Marxist sector—a sector that has been traversed, from 1946 to the present day, by the same color-oriented contradiction that has been affecting Haitian society for the past 200 years. [passage omitted]

The anti-upper class discourse of a Franck Romain, a Claude Raymond, and a Clovis Desinor, on the one hand; and of a Roger Mercier and a Ben Dupuy on the other, targets—precisely and very selectively—that growing sector of the patriotic, constitutionalist upper class that is receptive to progress and to the rule of law. [passage omitted]

The fundamental aspect that certain people are trying to hide is the existence of a broad sector of the upper class that is supporting the thugs with its funds and through subsidies. [passage omitted]

LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR and Radio Zenglendo [an allusion to Serge Beaulieu's Radio Liberte] are subsidized to a greater or lesser extent by a multimillionaire who sweetened himself—so to speak—under Francois and Jean-Claude [Duvalier]. Take a good look at that millionaire who is financing the weekly and Radio Zenglendo and who also subsidized the massacrers of 29 November 1987. What color is he? As you know, I can assure you that he has neither black skin nor kinky hair. Is he the only one to subsidize the massacrers and their press lackeys? An investigation should be conducted to discover the economic weight this antichange sector of the traditional Haitian upper class is capable of bringing to bear. [passage omitted]

An industrialist explained the phenomenon to me very simply: There are, among the "haves," a number of individuals who wish to preserve the privilege of opening the back door of the National Palace to settle their own matters on the sly, by giving certain presidential advisors juicy benefits under the table. Meanwhile, an increasingly significant part of Haiti's productive sector is struggling to have things settled in the light of day, in a free market, so that the taxes paid by businessmen, industrialists, and entrepreneurs can be used to finance effective public services for the entire community. This basic demand is the same as that of the peasants regarding the marketplace taxes that they themselves pay.

There is a slow but sure strategic converging between this private sector that desires progress and the popular

mobilization. Both sectors' demands are, essentially: justice against the massacrers and those causing insecurity; the rule of rights and law; and open management of public funds so the taxes paid by both rich and poor can be used to provide real and useful services to the public rather than to enrich a few mafiosi. [passage omitted]

Assailants Kill Militant Popular Sector Leader

FL0307163790 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in French 1100 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Mariano (Delauney), a popular sector militant, was shot twice and killed last night on St. Martin Street by two individuals driving past in a car. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Jean Laurent Nelson] At around 2330 or midnight last night, 1 July, Mariano (Delauney) was killed, shot twice. The family says he was shot and killed by a sergeant whom they know. He was hit in the head and in the chest. (Delauney) was in his own neighborhood, at a wake for a friend. [passage omitted]

(Delauney) was one of the people who on 11 September 1988, when Franck Romain's thugs attacked Saint Jean Bosco Church, rushed to Father Jean Bertrand Aristide's side to flee with him so the thugs could not kill him. He also saved the lives of many people inside Saint Jean Bosco Church. [passage omitted]

(Delauney) was one of the leaders of the nation's popular movement. He was a member of Solidarity Among Youth [SAJ] and of the Keep an Eye on Them Cooperation Group. He was a teacher and the director of a primary school at the Salesians'. [passage omitted]

$4 Million Road Project Loan From OPEC Fund

FL0307160990 Bridgetown CANA in English 1457 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 3, CANA—The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development says it has approved a U.S. 4 million dollar loan for road projects in Haiti. The loan was approved by the Fund's governing board at its 51st session at its headquarters in Vienna in mid-June.

The loan has a maturity of 17 years, including a five year grace period, with interest at about two per cent annually plus a yearly service charge of one per cent on amounts disbursed and outstanding.

Salinas Voices Support for Bush Initiative

PA0307162490 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television In Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has expressed support for the U.S. initiative to end trade barriers in our hemisphere. President Salinas hailed President George Bush's proposal for the American hemisphere to become a zone free of trade barriers. During the ceremony to commemorate the first 100 years of the OAS, which was attended by OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, Salinas said responsibility and respect are the basis for political dialogue on the continent.

[Begin Salinas recording] We welcome this opportunity to adopt a new attitude toward challenges and institutions on our continent. [end recording]

Salinas said a hemisphere free of trade barriers will generate further investments, and this will lessen the excessive burden represented by the foreign debt. During the ceremony to close the seventh regular meeting of the National Agricultural Council, Salinas offered full assurances of respect for the ownership of common land and private property. He also referred to the importance of agricultural modernization in Mexico.

[Begin Salinas recording] The gradual and moderate increase in agricultural productivity is undoubtedly the only feasible option for eliminating the existing decay in the Mexican agricultural sector. We now have a concerted plan to promote modernization of the agricultural sector, which is responsive to regional problems and the needs of productive enterprises. We are determined to promote competition, infrastructure investments in productive sectors, rural education, community participation, improvement in housing, and services to improve peasants' living conditions. [end recording]

At noontime, Salinas met a group of outstanding elementary school students and praised them for their hard work.

'Important' Drug Trafficker Extradited to U.S.

PA0307215390 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2123 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jul (EFE)—The Attorney General's Office has reported that Mexican authorities today extradited Daniel James Fowlye, considered one of the most important drug lords, to the United States.

According to information from the attorney general's office, the U.S Justice Department considers Fowlye the most important of 20 alleged U.S. criminals who are currently in Mexican prisons.

Fowlye was detained in 1987 in La Paz, capital of the Mexican state of Baja California Sur, and U.S. judicial authorities have been requesting his extradition ever since, charging him with various drug-trafficking crimes.

Fowlye had already used all the legal resources against his extradition, so officials from the prosecutor general's office and the Mexican Foreign Secretariat today turned him over to FBI agents in La Paz for his subsequent transfer to Los Angeles by plane.

Costa Rica

Minister Denies Relations With Cuba Planned

PA0407161290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1510 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—Rodolfo Mendez, Costa Rican presidency minister, said that his government is maintaining no ties with Cuba aimed at "establishing diplomatic or consular relations" between the two countries.

In statements published by newspaper LA NACION today, Mendez pointed out that the fact that his country is maintaining trade relations with that island nation does not mean that it is opening up to the Fidel Castro regime.

According to the newspaper, which has a conservative tendency, a Cuban trading mission headed by Jose Luis Mendez, the consul of that country in Panama, visited Costa Rica to meet with several ministers of state to discuss the "strengthening" of Cuban-Costa Rican trading relations.

Costa Rica was asked to give permission to Cubana de Aviacion planes to land on its soil because, according to the source, this would bring in thousands of U.S. tourists to that Caribbean island throughout the year.

According to the newspaper, Cuba unsuccessfully tried to obtain this permit for Cubana de Aviacion during the administration of President Oscar Arias (1986-90).

Other private sources have said that Costa Rican Airlines, Inc. (Lacsa), on its routes to the southern United States, uses a "corridor," which goes through Cuban airspace without official permission. However, this is permitted by the Castro regime, and there have been no problems.

The presidency minister said that "there is no reason for it (Cubana de Aviacion) to come here because the volume of trade or transport that exists does not lead us to believe that this is advisable."

As for the trade exchange, LA NACION quoted Mendez as saying that I believe that it is "impossible" to prevent that because it already exists.

Panamanian Fugitives May Not Be Sent Back

PA0307170090 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jul (ACAN - EFE)—Costa Rican Government Minister Luis Fishman said today that brothers Lorenzo and Alberto Purcell, former Panamanian colonels of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP], could be in his country, but they will not be returned if they are found. Fishman explained that "through a certain venue, Panama informed Costa Rica that those men are facing charges in that country," but Panama has not asked for their extradition. They may leave "for any other country" because their tourist visas have expired.

So far, he said, no one knows for sure if the Purcells have left the country. They entered Costa Rica on 6 May, two days before the transfer of power, he noted. Panamanians do not need a visa to enter Costa Rica, according to bilateral treaties, but if they do not leave after three months they must report to the immigration office. Fishman added the immigration registries do not record the departure of the former officers of the Manuel Antonio Noriega military corps, dismantled after the 20 December U.S. invasion.

However, the official admitted there are many ways to leave the country and repeated that if the Purcells are arrested they will be deported for staying illegally in the country. Other police sources said that an extradition request, which the courts must rule on, would be a very time-consuming process because of the political aspects of the case. Costa Rica's Interpol is also investigating the presence of the former colonels, according to police sources, based on a request they received on 30 June from Panamanian authorities.

Guatemala

New National Police Director Assumes Post

PA0307193690 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Jun 90 p 14

[Text] Colonel Julio Enrique Caballeros Seigne, who was appointed National Police general director by President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, assumed his post yesterday at 1000. The ceremony took place at the National Police headquarters.

Caballeros Seigne was sworn in by Deputy Government Minister Alvaro Cuevas Figueroa in the presence of top police officers, commanders, and administrative personnel.

Immediately after the ceremony, Caballeros Seigne toured the facilities, visiting each one of the offices of the National Police General Directorate. The female personnel handed him a bouquet of flowers at the entrance to his office.

Caballeros Seigne firmly demanded collaboration from the personnel working at the police institution. He told Personnel Chief Victor Herrera Rios that those who do not work in favor of the defenseless population will have to leave.

Caballeros Seigne also announced that more than 1,000 policemen who currently work as bodyguards for government officials and people who are close to the president will be regrouped to perform regular duties.

"I have found a disorganized National Police because the work of the institution—order, control, and efficiency—was forgotten. It is an institution of service;

there should be an attitude of being at the service of the people. Today I will only demand two things: police control and showing the people that this is hard work. I must face the mafia and that is why I may seem arrogant," he said.

From now on, we will call the third National Police commander the "police rights attorney," because we cannot tolerate abuses against policemen by their own chiefs. A policeman is a human being like anybody else, and he has the same rights, Caballeros Seigne stressed.

Nicaragua

More Reportage on Continuing Workers Strike

Union Leaders Criticize Strike

PA0307160090 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Leaders of democratic trade unions have said that the staggered strike called by the Sandinists to destabilize the National Salvation Government is an utter failure, as the majority of workers do not support it. Demagoguery and lies are the only things to show for the strike, which Sandinists say will include 50,000 persons. When asked about the strike called by the Sandinists, Emilio Marquez, leader of the Central Organization of Trade Union and Unity [CAUS], described it as a farce because the Sandinist do not have—nor will they have—50,000 people.

To say that 50,000 people are supporting a nonexisting strike is to lie to the Nicaraguan people, Marquez said, adding that the Sandinists do not have 50,000 people and cannot create them all of the sudden. CAUS is defending the right to strike, which is a tool of the workers, but it is not supporting a strictly political strike whose sole aim is to undermine the country's economic structure, Marquez remarked.

Carlos Castillo Flete, Labor Ministry departmental inspector in Zone 2, said that any strike called by the Sandinists will be outlawed if it does not follow the legal guidelines. The Sandinist workers' groups that attempt to provoke workers who want to work with threats or physical attacks will immediately feel the reaction of the appropriate authorities, this official noted. The Sandinists' mini staggered strike is only affecting those enterprises headed by FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] members.

Information Director Strikes

PA0307181590 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Statement by Danilo Lacayo, director of information and press of the Presidency; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] It is important to note that, as usual, minority groups are the ones that continue to bother the majorities. However, this situation benefits democracy. To verify this we have to observe and study two very important aspects of the current situation.

First, we have to note that the Sandinists' withdrawal [commemoration of the Sandinists' tactical withdrawal to Masaya in 1979] this weekend was a failure. It was a failure because they no longer have the government mechanisms, which they had for many years, to force public employees to attend the withdrawal on 30 June. The withdrawal was evidently a failure because the official Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] newspapers, BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO, published very small photographs of the event, did not highlight it, and did not place it in a prominent position in the newspapers.

Second, certain FSLN sectors promoted the government workers' strikes because their 30 June withdrawal had been a failure. The same thing happened again: minorities hinder the government's effective operation.

We take this opportunity to call people's attention to the fact that Nicaraguan President Violeta de Chamorro is a woman that talks about love and reconciliation, but she is also energetic. She is a person who makes firm and strong decisions. We must not confuse national reconciliation with the abuses that are being attempted by certain sectors. It is time for these sectors to reflect and give some thought to the nation's development.

Statements claiming that wages must be increased because the government obtained several loans are totally unbelievable. The loans obtained are to promote production. We do not have the Sandinists' despicable programs that subsidized the Army and a few government organizations. The money we obtained has been assigned to production. It is to be given to industrialists, cotton growers, coffee growers, and workers themselves in health and infrastructure programs. The money obtained is going to be used to further these goals and not to increase wages.

We are of the opinion that the strikes will not last more than two days because they lack the support of the people. We have visited several state institutions and seen that most employees were protesting against the strike. The dissatisfaction among workers is so apparent that many of them have gone home to rest and taken the strike as a vacation period. These factors indicate that the Sandinist party's mass organizations lack strength and leadership. The situation should make Nicaraguans notice that the Sandinist government, excuse me the Sandinist party, is increasingly losing the few followers it had. In contrast, Violeta de Chamorro's government is implementing, through its reconciliation policy, positive economic, social, and educational programs. The government has made great advances in the country. First, it disarmed the Nicaraguan Resistance in all fronts—Northern, Central, Atlantic, and Southern. This is a

marvelous success of the Chamorro administration. Also, hyperinflation in the country is slowly being controlled, and the Army's reduction will start soon. It is a positive sign when we see jeeps that used to be painted Army green now painted white and blue and bearing a sign that reads: Government Ministry. This is an example of how the Chamorro administration is taking steps to build democracy in Nicaragua. This democracy is obviously not acceptable to certain Sandinist sectors that held absolute power and imposed an anarchical state for the past 10 years. Today Mrs. Chamorro is building a state of democracy in which the free exchange of ideas is present. We must tell the Nicaraguan people that the current events are positive because they demonstrate that the FSLN is increasingly losing its followers and the people's support.

Chamorro Comments on Strike

PA0307202290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1932 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (ACAN - EFE)—Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro today said she will see "if it is worthwhile" to answer the workers who are on strike and who yesterday demanded that their government resume the negotiations to find a solution to the conflict.

Approximately 41,000 agricultural, industrial, and state workers yesterday began a strike which, according to the Labor Ministry, is "illegal." The workers are protesting low wages and the government's plan to privatize land and enterprises that had been confiscated by the Sandinists.

The movement began on 27 June with a strike by about 6,200 industrial workers, but yesterday it spread to the Nicaraguan rural areas and to the government ministries.

Leaders of the National Workers Front (FNT), controlled by Sandinist union leaders who are directing the strike, today tried to increase the pressure by asking the Chamorro government to return to the negotiations, which were suspended on 27 June.

The FNT yesterday delivered a letter to Chamorro in which they also demanded a review of the government's economic program and participation in the discussion of another plan "which would benefit the people."

Chamorro told ACAN-EFE today that the strike "does not worry her" because this type of struggle "is part of democracy." She also said that those who participate in this movement, which threatens to paralyze the country, "are apathetic to democracy."

The Nicaraguan president spoke to the press during a visit to a Managua dispensary run by nuns of the Missionary Sisters of Charity, which was founded four years ago by Mother Theresa of Calcutta.

Former Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez announced that the strike "is just and that the government must attend to and respond to the workers' demands."

"We cannot continue to implement economic programs without social substance, which only offer the workers mass dismissals and factory closures in Nicaragua," Ramirez, who is head of the Sandinist opposition wing in the National Assembly, stated.

The Sandinist leader said that "one cannot expect the workers and students not to rise up" against the government measures that have invented a currency (gold Cordoba on the par with the dollar) to pay for water, light, and fuel services, while wages are not paid in that same currency.

Ramirez said that the strike "is not political, although, as any strike, it has political consequences," responding to Nicaraguan Labor Minister Francisco Rosales, who insists that "the strike is strictly political."

Today transpired without any incident. In this Nicaraguan capital the strike climate is not as noticeable as last May when the FNT led the seven-day strike by some 60,000 state workers, which semiparalyzed the country and kept the country incommunicado with the rest of the world.

Policemen in groups of six are posted very close to the public buildings, maintaining order and offering protection to persons reporting for work and to those citizens who make use of the government service installations where the strike is not total.

Called 'Only Alternative'

PA0407141090 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] Today's strike is the only alternative for most ministry workers because of the government's cold determination to strengthen the new coin—the infamous "gold cordoba"—without caring for most of the employees' food, clothing, and transportation needs.

The current regime distinguishes itself with its insatiable cannibalism, its irrational tactics and strategies, its desperate style of controlling and having everything, its taking over of the entire country, its recovering of priviliges as quickly as possible, and its ambition to make itself a supreme power. That it why it causes economic hardships for workers and peasants.

The regime officials present themselves as merciful Christians, but they have no mercy for the worker. Without caring for the abilities or the human and vital needs of the worker, the government dismisses him with the greatest contempt; even worse, it violates its promises to end the dismissals.

As has been stressed many times, the only thing the government cares about is keeping its agreements with

the Yankee protectors. Its logic is to dismiss workers and welcome former national guardsmen, Somozist figureheads, and the bourgeoisie who fled to Miami to secure the power for the great bourgeoisie.

In other words, the workers are being dismissed in order to welcome the rich with open arms, to make the rich richer, and to impoverish the worker. These are the bitter realities; these are the cold and cruel facts that leave the underdogs only one way out: strike or die.

Students Demand Transport Subsidy

PA0307135490 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Thousands of university and secondary school students have defied the police, broken the padlocks of the door of the Ministry of Construction and Transport, and stormed into its offices to demand the reinstatement of the transport subsidy that Minister Jaime Icabalceta decided to eliminate.

Thousands of students stood before the office of Minister Icabalceta and demanded to know why their transport cards were suspended. The minister was forced to meet with the student leaders in view of the pressure exerted by the students who were determined to stay there as long as necessary to demand the reinstatement of their benefits.

In the end, Minister Icabalceta had to give in, and he told the students that their transport cards will be valid until 15 July. The student protest, which lasted about three hours, took place in the presence of the antiriot police, which threatened to throw tear gas at the students.

Agricultural Workers Said To Join

PA0307142390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1221 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] A total of 6,500 agricultural workers in Region 2 have joined the gradual general strike promoted by the National Workers' Front. The workers are demanding that the government annul Decrees No. 1090 and No. 1190, which threaten the stability of the agricultural workers after it redistributes the state property. Edgardo Garcia, national leader of the ATC [Association of Agricultural Workers] said if the government does not respond to their request, new cotton production centers will join the strike. Garcia said workers in the country may also adopt other actions. According to Tomas Rios, from the La Concha UPE [State Production Unit], if the government returns land to large state owners, workers may lose their jobs.

Strike Called 'Total Success'

PA0307141090 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1208 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Report by Elizabeth Romero]

[Text] Industry, construction, state, and agriculture workers from all over the country have continued to join the staggered labor stoppages promoted by the National Workers Front [FNT]. The strike started last week with approximately 5,000 workers and currently includes more than 42,000 workers. Only yesterday afternoon, 30,000 additional workers entered the striking forces. The budget and taxpayers offices' employees are expected to join the strike today. Labor Ministry workers will join the strike tomorrow, and the Federation of Public Employees has reported that more than 31,000 state employees will join the movement in the next few hours. The 12,000 employees of the national bank and social security systems are only waiting for their federation to decide on their participation in this activity, which was promoted by the FNT so that the government will hold talks.

Here is Lucio Jimenez, leader of the CST [Sandinist Central Organization of Workers], evaluating the strike:

[Begin Jimenez recording] The strike is a total success. The problems we have as workers are too many and we had no other option but to begin this struggle to force the government to sit down and negotiate. The government unilaterally suspended the negotiations we had been holding. Comrades, the strike is a total success. We are ready to continue the struggle. We are willing to negotiate. We know how to negotiate, but we also know how to [words indistinct] the talks they unilaterally and irresponsibly suspended. [end recording]

The main textile enterprises, the mining industry, the construction sector, bottling companies such as the Victoria brewery, and the metal industry are all on strike. In view of Government Minister Carlos Hurtado's decision to pressure the government workers with the riot police's presence, the government workers yesterday decided to begin a sit-down strike. Since early yesterday morning, the workers of the Foreign, Finance, Construction, and Labor Ministries; the Budget and Planning Secretariat; the Foreign Cooperation Office; Iniser [Nicaraguan Insurance and Reinsurance Institute]; and the Customs

Office joined the staggered strike despite the police units' presence in front of the government offices. Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services] also left the country without international communications for three hours as a means to pressure the government.

Today the workers of some institutions, such as the Finance Ministry, have announced that they will punch in and remain at their desks, but they will not work. At the Finance Ministry, the union leaders criticized the attitude of Minister Emilio Pereira who, in order to pressure the workers, ordered that all locks be changed, telling the workers that he would open and close the ministry.

Cardinal Appeals for Patience

PA0407181890 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2329 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (NOTIMEX)—Managua Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo today asked 50,000 workers who have been on strike since 2 July to give President Violeta Chamorro's Administration "a little bit of time."

"The workers need a just salary to live on, but it is necessary to take into consideration that the new government has barely begun. It must be given more time to see if the situation can be improved," the cardinal said.

During a statement to Radio Catolica, Obando y Bravo admitted that "the economic situation is difficult. There is hunger and unemployment, and the people complain that they have no work, that they are not earning enough, and that inflation is affecting them very much."

Inflation surpassed the 900-percent mark during the first half of 1990, and the coin has suffered a 578-percent devaluation since Chamorro was sworn in on 25 April.

Approximately 50,000 workers from the agricultural, industrial, and government sectors yesterday launched a strike demanding their participation in decisions on the country's economic policy and a minimum salary of $200, among other demands.

The government declared the strike illegal yesterday and refused to negotiate with the strikers. According to National Workers' Front (FNT) leaders, this could lead to a complete paralysis of the country this weekend.

"The government must be given a little bit of time to see if it can solve the problems. I would like the people to have a job, food, medicine, and whatever else is necessary to live a dignified life." This was stated by Obando y Bravo, who has openly supported Chamorro.

"If the strike is aimed at destabilizing the government, then this would be very grave for the Nicaraguan people because the economic situation would worsen," he said.

Workers Urge Chamorro To Resume Talks

PA0307145390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1225 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] The National Workers' Front [FNT] has sent a letter to President Violeta Barrios urging her to resume talks unilaterally suspended by her delegates. In the letter the FNT points out the dramatic situation workers are enduring because of the government's economic policies. The note adds that the strike will be irreversible if the government does not answer the workers' demands, and hold President Chamorro responsible for the stability of the country.

Chamorro Addresses Nation

PA0407030590 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 4 July 90

[Speech to the nation by President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro from the press room of the Presidency in Managua—live]

[Text] Dear Nicaraguans: My heart becomes discouraged and hurt when I see political passions or the ambition of a few persons lead the people to perpetrate actions, such as political strikes, that hurt the people themselves at a time when we are making our greatest effort to pick ourselves up from the protrate position in which Nicaragua was left after 10 years of a pathetic Sandinist government. We do not seek to leave the workers and laborers hungry and miserable. The government will continue its patriotic course and lift our people from the sad situation left by the Sandinists. I am sure that we will win this battle in the end. Nevertheless, strikes, sabotage, and anarchy only reduce the positive effects of my government's economic policy and raise obstacles in its path. However, it is the people who suffer the most.

This is why I am asking my people to be aware of what they are doing, or better, what others urge them to do. I am asking an intelligent people to act as such. Do not let partisanship blind you. Do not let the ambition of your leaders deceive you. Nicaragua thinks in unity, patriotically. I also request this so that we can rescue our poor homeland from the abyss into which it has fallen because of fanaticism. With this patriotic spirit, on 25 April, when I assumed office, I set as an immediate task to consolidate peace in Nicaragua. On 29 June, only 65 days later, we concluded the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance, thus completing the first stage in the process of establishing lasting peace for all Nicaraguans.

A second phase of this peace process is to begin in a few days under the direction of the Government Ministry and the Army. They are preparing a national plan to disarm the civilian population. Likewise, we are drafting a bill to regulate the possession of banned weapons. The aim of this bill is for civilians to possess weapons only under the supervision and authorization of the appropriate officials. Also, civilians will be strictly forbidden to use weapons of war.

In this respect, I ask citizens for their cooperation in this task, by reporting caches of weapons. As a parallel and yet no less important task, my government has been working on plans to achieve the country's economic recovery. Yesterday, I instructed the members of my economic cabinet to clearly and meticulously explain to all of you the measures we are trying to promote to upgrade the people's standard of living.

On previous occasions, I have told you that I am giving the right medicine to cure a disease we inherited from the previous government. I ask for a little sacrifice and patience from you. Today I want to address two sectors of the population that have a special place in my heart and my government plans. I am referring to students and teachers and to the peasants.

I want to tell students and teachers that as the president of all Nicaraguans, I strongly believe the government should not be biased in giving out tokens—the well-known tokens used on public buses—to only the Federation of Secondary Level Students and the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers. The government must provide welfare and public services to all the people, without political distinctions. I am announcing that bus service to teachers and students will he provided in a general manner, without distinctions in that service to favor certain groups and parties, through specific procedures to be unveiled in a few days.

I want to tell the peasants that during my electoral campaign I pledged to give land to the landless. I pledged to give legitimate titles to guarantee full use of the land and to relocate peasants displaced as a result of the fratricidal war that raged in our land for 10 years. The recently-founded Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute has been resolving a great deal of the demand for land all over the country. It has relocated the war displaced and has reorganized many cooperatives to improve their work. The Nicaraguan Institute of Agrarian Reform will continue to back agrarian reform throughout the country and progressively we shall meet the peasants' demands for a piece of land to work and support their family. Nevertheless, I want to say very clearly that I condemn the illegal takeover of lands. No labor central and no political party has a right to encourage the peasants to invade other peoples' property. To allow this situation is to open the door to chaos, and it goes against the democratic project all Nicaraguans want to develop.

Finally, I want to give you my assurance that I will continue to work tirelessly until we manage to attain the social peace and the economic recovery that we Nicaraguans yearn so much for. Thank you.

Ortega: FSLN Supports Strike

PA0407015290 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (AFP)—Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today called for the "people's support" for the strike started by the pro-Sandinist National Workers' Front (FNT) and blamed the government for applying a "dictatorial and neo-Somozist" policy.

On Monday, the FNT, a labor group that consists of approximately 100,000 industrial, farm, and state workers, announced a staggered strike to demand a minimum monthly salary of $200, as well as labor stability and financing for industries.

According to Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the opposition Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), the government is responsible for the "grave" situation Nicaragua is experiencing because "it is sending thousands of workers to the ranks of the unemployed."

At a news conference, the former president urged all Sandinists to place themselves "at the workers' disposal so that right will prevail over might in this new battle to defend the people's interests."

In this regard, he urged the government to abandon "attitudes of force" and begin a dialogue with the FNT to hold negotiations, "without negating revolutionary achievements," that will benefit all Nicaraguans.

However, Ortega explained, the FSLN does not lead the strike, which is already followed by more than 50,000 workers.

He noted: "The leadership of the strike is in the conscience of all the workers, and the FSLN clearly and firmly supports them."

The strikers are also demanding participation in the decisionmaking process concerning economic and social matters. They also demand the abolition of presidential decrees announcing that all confiscations carried out by the Sandinist government will be reviewed.

Union sources cautioned that the strike movement could spread to the Labor, Telecommunications, Postal, and Transportation Ministries tomorrow.

There is also a possibility that energy will be cut and that air traffic controllers will begin staggered stoppages.

According to Ortega, "the strike Nicaragua is experiencing is a result of the economic and social measures taken by the government against the people's interests."

Telcor Workers Threaten To Join

PA0407184590 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1235 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services] workers will join the strike today to support the economic benefits that the National Workers Front is demanding from the Chamorro government to somewhat ease the dramatic situation facing the masses.

Telcor labor leaders said that if Telcor authorities fail to meet the workers' demands, they will suspend telephone, telegraph, and telex services at the domestic and international levels.

They pointed out that during a meeting, Telcor Director Pablo Vigil rejected a proposal to establish a minimum salary of 200 cordobas. He argued that the presidency would have to analyze that demand.

FNT Claims Over 50,000 Strike

PA0407224490 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2015 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] [30-second break in reception] ....the National Workers' Front [FNT] has said that, so far, there are more than 50,000 workers on strike—a figure that may increase over the next few days if Mrs. Chamorro's government persists in refusing to come to an agreement with the country's workers.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The FNT hereby informs all national and departmental federations, confederations, and associations; our affiliates; and national and international public opinion of the following:

1. Because of the serious effects of the economic policies caused by the UNO [National Opposition Union] government and the unilateral break in negotiations with the FNT, the FNT called for a general strike on 26 June, which has escalated to more than 50,000 workers in the city and surrounding areas being on strike.

2. Our struggle has received the support of the people in general, various political parties, and other trade unions, which recognize the fairness of our demands and have spoken out in favor of the UNO government reinitiating negotiations.

3. As a result of the strength, unity, and escalation of the general strike, the government has sent us a letter, using vague terms that do not answer any of the 14 points clearly stated by the FNT, and summoning us to a meeting at 1700 on 5 July.

4. The FNT will reaffirm the demands covered by the 14 points at the 5 July meeting. The FNT is not willing to give up its strike position until all the points put across are discussed. The FNT has the support of the workers and the people in general.

5. The FNT calls on all workers to hold firm and remain on strike until practical results from the negotiations are forthcoming.

[Signed] FNT, CST [Sandinist Central Organization of Workers], ATC [Farm Workers Association], Fetsalud [Health Workers Federation], Anden [National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers], [words indistinct], and Conapro [Confederation of Nicaraguan Profesional Associations, Heroes and Martyrs]

Issued in Managua on 4 July 1990. [end recording]

FNT Leader Said Detained

PA0407231290 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2227 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] This is a last minute report. The repression against the leadership of the National Workers' Front [FNT] has increased.

We have learned that Lily Soto, secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists and an FNT leaders, was detained a few minutes ago. We repeat. Lily Soto, secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists and an FNT leader, was detained a few minutes ago.

FNT Leaders, Labor Minister Meet

PA0407231890 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2250 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] We have just entered the El Sol Plaza Building and can report to you that leaders of the National Workers' Front [FNT]—including Lily Soto, secretary general of UPN [Union of Nicaraguan Journalists]; Lucio Jimenez, secretary general of the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers; and other comrades—are meeting on the fourth floor. Labor Minister Francisco Rosales and Commander Rene Vivas are also participating in the meeting.

More Groups Join Strike

PA0507031790

[Editorial Report] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish from 1930 GMT on 4 July carries updates on what groups are participating in the antigovernment strike.

At 1949 GMT, the station reports that 350 Enabus [National Bus Enterprises] workers have been on strike "since this morning" in reaction to the unjustified dismissal of several of its workers and the government's noncompliance with the collective agreement, and to protest the government's intention to privatize Enabus.

At 1954 GMT the station reports that workers at the Francisco Morazan and the Julio Buitrago Health Centers went on strike today. The report adds that an incident took place at the Francisco Morazan Health Center when a group of Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN) members came to arouse the health workers. The station adds: "The CTN members not only provoked, but struck workers, expelling doctors who were treating patients." The report adds that 1,500 pharmaceutical workers joined the strike.

During its correspondent segment, the station broadcasts a report at 1957 GMT by Alejandro Cruz from Masaya Department saying that "more than 2,000 Masaya workers have joined the indefinite strike, following the call by the National Workers' Front (FNT)." The workers are from the most important businesses in the locality, the report adds.

At 2000 GMT, the station broadcasts a report on a "staggered strike started today by Nicaraguan Water and Sewage Institute (INAA)." The report says that the workers are demanding a 23-percent adjustment in wages, delivery of the AFA [rice, sugar, and beans] packages that were due in May and June, as well as free food, among other things. The INAA workers demand that workers unjustifiably dismissed should be reinstated, that retirees receive their pension payments, and that the collective agreement be renegotiated. The report ends by saying: "The strike began with 100 INAA shop mechanics."

At 2001 GMT, the station carries a report from the "northern highway," stating that the brewery company "this morning" joined the strike called for by the FNT. The report adds that Pepsi-Cola workers reported that the Workers Permanent Congress tried to boycott the strike using a group of CAUS [Central Organization of Trade Union and Unity] followers.

At 2007 GMT, the station broadcasts a report on the situation at the port of Corinto by its correspondent Carlos Ruiz who says: "Corinto customs workers have gone on strike and this oppressive situation is due to the UNO [National Opposition Unity] government, according to union leader Jesse Luis Silva."

Finally, at 2009 GMT, Radio Sandino reports on the "staggered strike" in Carazo Department. The correspondent says that Judicial Branch employees have "now joined in, with the judges, warrant officers, and court secretaries in issuing a communique to condemn the Violeta Chamorro government's antiworker stance."

FSLN Communique on Strike

PA0507020690 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Jul 90 pp 1,3

[Communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate and read by Daniel Ortega on 3 July during a news conference at the Youth Center in Managua]

[Text] **I. No Return to Somozism** The economic measures implemented by the UNO [National Opposition Union] government since 27 April have had destabilizing effects that have adversely affected first the workers, then the cooperatives, and then small, medium-sized, and large agricultural and industrial producers, as well as businessmen.

All Nicaraguan families are suffering as a result of the increases in the price of food, staple goods, water, electricity, transportation, and health services, which, thanks to the UNO Government, have become luxury items.

The people are suffering a most serious socioeconomic crisis as a result of the dictatorial government measures intended to reinstate in Nicaragua the exploitation and submissiveness to imperialist policies that prevailed during the Somozist era.

The government is trying to return to the Somozist era by refusing to give food to the people, in addition to opening the doors of the country to the murderers and looters of the Somozist times, who are returning to Nicaragua to steal from the people the property that was recovered on 19 July 1979. Moreover, the government is promoting a policy of privatization that favors the rich.

The government is trying to return to the Somozist era by seizing land that belongs to the agricultural workers and peasants, who have defended their production with blood, sweat, and sacrifice for so many years.

The government is trying to return to the Somozist era by undermining the judiciary branch, electoral authority, and university autonomy, in addition to suspending the Civil Service Law.

The government is trying to return to the Somozist times by taking repressive measures against the media and news programs in addition to imposing official censorship on artists and intellectuals who disagree with government policy. This government attempt to return to the Somozist times disappoints the people and distabilizes the country.

II. The People's Struggle is Just

The serious crisis that Nicaragua is experiencing has been caused exclusively by the dictatorial measures adopted by the UNO Government.

The FSLN identifies with:

The struggle of agricultural workers and peasants to defend the land they have received from the Revolutionary Government;

The struggle of families to defend their land ownership rights and the houses they have received from the Revolutionary Government;

The struggle of bus and taxi drivers to defend the vehicles they have received from the Revolutionary Government, which wrote off their debt;

The struggle of peasants and producers to obtain new credit and the rescheduling or cancellation of their debt, which the Revolutionary Goverment had granted;

The struggle of small industry workers and artisans to receive credit and the rescheduling or cancellation of their debt, which the Revolutionary Government had granted;

The struggle of salesmen and market peddlers, who received tax exemption benefits from the Sandinist Government, which in addition wrote off debts throughout the country;

The struggle of the retired, the relatives of those who fell in combat, as well as the crippled and the war disabled, and the "Cubs" discharged from Patriotic Military Service, for the benefits and pensions approved by the Sandinist Government; and

The struggle of teachers and students for seniority and zone rights, scholarships, textbooks, school materials, and free bus transportation, all of which was provided by the Sandinist government.

A struggle has been waged by health, construction, textile, metal works, sugar, food, beverage, tobacco, transportation and energy, mines, customs, Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute], Inssbi [Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute], and bank workers; all government employees; soldiers in the Sandinist People's Army; and the Sandinist Police. The mothers of the kidnapped have waged a struggle and are demanding that their children's whereabouts be disclosed.

The Nicaraguan workers' struggle, the people's struggle, is our struggle.

It is the struggle that the FSLN led until the Somozist dictatorship was defeated. It is the struggle that the FSLN led through almost 11 years of confronting Yankee aggression. It is the struggle that the FSLN leads and will continue to lead in defense of the accomplishments of the poor, which are the people's accomplishments.

III. The Government is Responsible for the Strike

The strike that Nicaragua is experiencing today is the result of the economic, political, and social measures implemented by the UNO government, which go against the people's interests.

The UNO government alone is responsible for the strike, which has left thousands of workers unemployed, slashed the credit granted to institutions, deprived the workers of social accomplishments, snatched the Glass of Milk program from the children and pensions from the elderly, and denied the social benefits of workers who have managed to hold onto their jobs.

The FSLN denounces the economic measures as an expression of the UNO rulers' antimasses and antinational nature; they are attempting to subordinate national and popular interests to the interests of the Yankee government and the IMF, favoring the enrichment of a few at the cost of massive unemployment and the theft of land and homes—in other words, hunger and poverty for the masses.

The FSLN denounces the haughty attitude displayed by the government, which has broken off negotiations with the workers. It also rejects the reprisals on all levels that seem to be increasing in an attempt to silence the people's just protests.

The FSLN expresses its solidarity with the people's demands and with all the workers who are demanding the right to work, produce, and trade and who are demanding respect for the mixed economy system, for all of the revolutionary achievements they have accomplished, and the suspension of the unconstitutional decrees—10-90, 11-90, 8-90, and 1-90. The starting point for the achievement of economic, social, and political stability is, necessarily, respect for the revolutionary gains achieved in all those fields. The laws of the republic and the Constitution of the republic must be respected.

IV. The Crisis Should Be Shared

The UNO government assures that it has in its hands over $900 million to ensure socioeconomic activities. The Yankee government has already lifted the blockade, and there is no economic embargo. The contras have demobilized, and the war is over.

Therefore, there is no pretext for the situation to worsen. The $900 million should be used to guarantee implementation of health, education, industrial, and trade plans. It should be used to reactivate the national economy.

The $900 million should be used to ensure that the price of food and staple goods are frozen, that devaluations are controlled, and that salaries are readjusted. The $900 million should be distributed to benefit all sectors, and we cannot permit those funds to be stolen or looted to make wealthier a minority that prefers to put their individual interests before the national interest.

The FSLN, by expressing its solidarity with the human victims of outrages by the neo-Somozists, urges all Sandinist militants, associates, and historic combatants and all Sandinist forces to be on the side of the workers so that common sense prevails over force in this new battle in defense of the people's interests and the national interest.

The FSLN also urges the government to set aside aggressive positions and to open a dialogue with the FNT, to begin negotiations—without ignoring revolutionary accomplishments—so that the implementation of socioeconomic measures benefit all Nicaraguans.

The government will be acting in strict compliance with the law, democracy, and peace—which is every Nicaraguan's aspiration and right—if it abides by the principle that both the burden and the benefits must be equally shared.

The government must respect the land ownership rights of small and medium-sized owners, cooperatives, and enterprises in the people's ownership sector. The government must respect the people's ownership rights with regard to land, houses, community centers, and the news media. The government must respect the social, individual, and family properties that were thus organized as of 25 April 1990.

Private and social property cannot be denied because they are a reality. Private and social property are rights acquired by the people in the mixed economy system. Private and social property cannot now become the property of a few, under the pretext of the privatization that the UNO government is trying to implement to

deprive the people of their ownership rights and to turn over their property to the rich Somozists who today return from Miami.

The FSLN rejects that privatization policy that benefits the rich and tries to deny the poor people's right to private property and social property.
Justice for the workers!!!
Justice for the people!!!
Sandino lives, the struggle continues!!!
Free fatherland or death!!!

FSLN National Directorate

Issued in Managua on 3 July 1990, year of peace and reconstruction.

FNT Says Government To Talk

PA0507003690 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Managua, 4 Jul (NOTIMEX)—The Nicaraguan Government today called on more than 50,000 workers on strike since Monday to talk, in view of the measures taken by President Violeta Chamorro's economic cabinet.

A communique released by the National Workers Front [FNT], a pro-Sandinist organization with approximately 400,000 members, said that the government addressed a "vaguely worded" letter to them calling for a meeting to be held at 1700 (2300 GMT) on 5 July.

The government, which had declared the strike illegal and said it would not negotiate, was forced to back down "as a result of the strength, unity, and expansion of the strike," the document said.

The union agreed to meet with the government, but warned: "We are not willing to yield our stand until all the points proposed by the FNT are debated."

The FNT called for a strike a week ago after the government suspended the negotiations that had been taking place.

More than 50,000 agricultural, industrial, and state workers have responded to the call for a strike. FNT leaders have said the strike could become a general strike over the weekend should the government fail to meet their demands.

The FNT demands, in addition to a minimum $200 monthly salary, that the government take into consideration the opinions of the workers before implementing an economic program and the policy to privatize state enterprises.

According to the economic recovery program of the government that assumed office on 25 April, the currency has been devalued by 578 percent, subsidies for public services have been eliminated, and a privatization plan has been initiated.

Several officials, such as Central Bank President Francisco Mayorga, have accused the Sandinists of having prepared a "time bomb" to force the new government to adopt painful economic adjustment measures.

This is the second time the government has agreed to negotiate after declaring a strike illegal.

The first time, halfway through May, the measure enabled the government to end a public employees' general strike that paralyzed the country for three days and caused $10 million in losses.

"The FNT is calling on all workers to stand firm and remain active in the strike until practical results are obtained in the negotiations," the communique concluded.

Police 'Threaten' FNT Leaders

PA0507004390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0001 GMT 5 Jul 90

[Text] The leaders of the National Workers Front (FNT) have just been released. Alberto Henriquez has a report on the initial remarks by the FNT leaders after they left the Plaza Sol Building.

[Henriquez] We just talked with Freddy Cruz, president of the Conapro Heroes and Martyrs [Heroes and Martyrs National Confederation of Professional Associations], and he said that they talked with the police and that they have been asked not to violate the law. He maintained that the law is being violated by the government and not by the worker leaders. Here is what Cruz said:

[Begin recording] [Cruz] They are trying to provoke the working class. But they are responsible for all of this.

[Reporter] Were you detained [words indistinct]?

[Cruz] [words indistinct] They told us that we were violating the law. However, the opposite is true. The government itself is violating the law because it is not complying with its agreements and is violating the Constitution.

[Reporter] [words indistinct]?

[Cruz] We were threatened and forewarned, but we will continue fighting. [end recording]

These were the remarks by Cruz, whom the police released together with Lily Soto, Lucio Jimenez, Jose Angel Bermudez, and Edgar Garcia.

Students and residents who had gathered here are now marching in a demonstration to the Central American University.

Labor Minister on Situation

PA0407035790 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Interview with Labor Minister Francisco Rosales by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Rosales] First, I must make it clear that we have not suspended the talks. We have proven that we are willing to hold dialogue and seek conciliation. On 20 June, I returned from the ILO [International Labor Organization] meeting. When I got off the plane, I went directly to the Cabinet Council, and from there I went to meet with the labor representatives.

My attitude has been very clear. We have not suspended any talks. The talks will start on 15 July. They will deal with the basic points that we have been discussing. These points are: reclassifying positions, on which we already have one proposal; and salaries.

As for the aspiration of the FNT [National Workers Front] to impose their participation in determining the economic strategies of corporations that belong to the people's sector, that is not a point of debate. We are not going to debate their participation in running those corporations. In no country in the world does a labor union directly participate in government decisions.

If we go back to the [words indistinct] labor conflict of the 1920's, what would be the role of the labor unions in the political decisions of the Soviet Government? In 1922, Lenin was forced to include in the proposals he made to the party congress that the party would rule. That is why the Soviet Constitution of 1923 states that the party decrees what state policy should be.

In Nicaragua, how could we accept this attitude, which we could almost call ridiculous, about participating in running the government. No labor union has ever participated in running the government in any country of the world.

In Nicaragua, during the 10 years of the revolution, they were never allowed to run government or private enterprises. Now, just two months after Violeta Chamorro has assumed office in a democratic government, they want to participate in running the government and enterprises. It is ridiculous for them to try to actually run the government [words indistinct].

There are four levels of participation—information, consultation, joint decisions, and administration. In the Sandinist regime's system, I never saw participation of any kind. Now they want us to do in two months what they did not do in 10 years. In any case, we are not going to pass any law to allow them to participate in running the country. That would distort the very essence of the state.

As to worker participation in running enterprises, we are going to pass a law that will be incorporated into the Labor Code. This will be a mechanism of participation. However, to be so ridiculous as to expect us to accept that kind of imposition is to seek the impossible. Daniel Ortega was in power for 10 years, and he could not give it to them. Why do they come now to demand it from us? They are simply trying to create political conflicts for the government, knowing that they will not succeed.

We are not going to accept that kind of demand.

We can call on them to meet with us to discuss salaries. They say that they have presented a list of demands to the government. I do not know where, because up to now, this ministry has not received any document from them. I would like to ask you to go to the ministry to see for yourself that no list of demands has been received, as they claim.

We are open to talks at any time. We are willing to discuss tangible and realistic matters. However we will not discuss unrealistic proposals.

[Reporter] Does the presence of police mean any pressure on the workers?

[Rosales] By no means. The presence of the police is to guarantee that anyone who wishes to work will have free access to his job site. The police are not there to break the strike. By no means. The police are merely preventing them from picketing and from taking over the buildings, and not allowing minorities, I repeat, minorities, minorities—I am saying it three times—of 10 or 20 people preventing 500 people who want to work from doing their jobs.

There is the case in the Foreign Ministry, where less than 12 percent of the employees went on strike. In this country, the law decrees that a strike has to be decreed by at least 60 percent of the employees of an enterprise. There the strikers were not even 20 percent of the employees. This means that 20 people out of 500 are going to decide that there will be a strike just because they want it. The strike must be carried out within a legal framework.

What do the police do? The police allow those who want to work to do so, and allow those people with business at a certain institution to have access to the services the institution provides.

[Reporter] What measures will be taken against this minority that is inciting to strike?

[Rosales] We are sending departmental inspectors to the strike sites. Where there is no reason to strike, we are asking the strikers to return to work. We are going to try to negotiate in each separate case with the unions. This ministry is peaceful, not repressive. We maintain a balance between the production factors, and we never try to be a ministry of repression. That is not our role. Our position is very clear. We are an instrument of balance and conciliation. However if there is an attack against state property, the police will have to act. That is the police role—to preserve law and order.

What happened is very clear. The secretary general of the union arrived and tore down the electric panels. He then went to the mess hall where he committed several acts of vandalism typical of hooligans [previous word in English] and hoodlums, not of a responsible employee.

We have acted prudently and firmly, but we are not going to let things get out of hand. We are willing to talk when there are really sound reasons for a strike. This is an illegal strike. There are no demands related to economics, or working conditions, or salaries. It is simply a political maneuver. They want to prevent the privatization of some enterprises, and the [words indistinct] of Articles 1190 and 1090 which refer to the revision of laws regulating the leasing of land to those people upon whom the government has unjustly intervened.

[Reporter] Minister Rosales said that the figure of 40,000 employees being on strike as reported in BARRICADA and NUEVO DIARIO is completely false. He said that these reports are part of the psychological war that the Nicaraguan people have become accustomed to expect from the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Article on Sandinism, Labor Unions' Rights

PA0407193490 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jun 90 p 4

[Article by Lino Hernandez Trigueros: "Sandinism and Labor Unions' Rights"]

[Text] We all know what kind of labor unions the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] sponsored while it ruled the country for almost 11 years. Independent workers called it a "barracks-style labor union," given the dictatorial manner in which it treated its own members.

Over a year ago FSLN labor "leaders" and the state prepared lists of thousands of workers who would be "compacted," meaning that the workers would be dismissed. However, these "leaders" and the state made sure that they and their close supporters were never included on those lists.

Admission to any of these "labor organizations" was not free. The mere action of getting a job in the government, or in any of its agencies or autonomous enterprises, turned the worker into a labor union member—of UNE [National Union of Employees] or whatever organization was operating in the enterprise or ministry. Therefore, his "dues" to support the labor union and the "labor leaders" were automatically deducted from his salary.

The "red and black Sundays," the "voluntary work," and everything else that violated the worker's right to rest was implemented "military style" with the payroll in hand. The same thing happened with the workers' participation in the FSLN's public demonstrations, which were normally held on weekdays at 1600.

Even though "leaders" of these unions were the ones who worked the least and enjoyed the most benefits in the enterprises or ministries, along with members of the "rank-and-file committee"—which was usually comprised by employees with high administrative posts—they were the people who were most feared by the workers. No one could criticize the government in front of them. If a worker showed the smallest sympathy for an independent labor union or opposition party, he was immediately fired with the labor union's "endorsement." If he was accused of being a counterrevolutionary, of boycotting his work, or of being a thief, he could easily end up in jail.

The state security organization supported the union, summoning to the police station or to its own offices those workers who upheld independent stands. Those workers were then accused of practicing a type of "ideological diversion" and were urged to support the official union or else they would end up in jail.

The independent union workers were discredited, harassed, jailed, and tortured, not to mention those who were reported "missing" and were murdered for upholding their own ideas about the organization of a union.

With the change of government, the leaders of the unions that harmed the workers' rights and dignity for so many years want to appear as the great labor defenders. Following the orders of their bosses at El Crucero, they now seek "to lead the people's struggle," and they embark on a most humilitating task: to create chaos in the country and create the right "atmosphere" for 19 July.

In order to organize their campaign of agitation, they have summoned the support of the media, which was also used for the sacking that took place during the transition months.

Of course, the workers have the right to a just salary, a dignified life, and a piece of land. They also have the right to strike, and this is their only weapon in the face of injustice. Certainly, social justice is far from being a reality in Nicaragua, and nobody will give it to the workers as a gift; they must struggle to achieve it.

However, those who have only served to suppress the rights of the workers should not try to deceive us now with their new "revolutionary" disguises.

They can proceed militarily and lock the doors to the ministries to force the staff "to support" their strike; they can carry out their terrorist actions to sow chaos. However, they may rest assured that their fate has been decided and soon the true leaders and organizations will emerge from the workers while the others will inevitably pass on to their places in history.

Ministry Bans Demonstrations Near Presidency

PA0307154090 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] A communique issued by the Nicaraguan Government Ministry advises citizens that it is prohibited to stage public demonstrations or park vehicles within a perimeter of 200 meters from the presidential house and residence of Dona Violeta Barrios de Chamorro.

The document signed by Frank Cesar, director of public and international relations of the Government Ministry, states that anyone who violates the government provision will be penalized according to the law. The communique notes that such measures are being taken in view of the public demonstrations that have been held near the presidential house and residence of Dona Violeta Barrios de Chamorro.

Central American Courts Condemn Government

PA0307143990 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] This weekend, the Supreme Courts of Justice of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica issued a resolution to condemn the Chamorro Government. They did so in solidarity with the Nicaraguan judicial branch in its efforts to defend its constitutionality, whose independence is being threatened by the executive and legislative branches at this time.

The resolution condemns the Governments of Nicaragua and El Salvador for yielding to the demands of legislative groups that are trying to disregard the constitutional rights, the independence, and the stability of the judicial branch.

The resolution also proposes to urgently convene the Central American Judicial Council to denounce before the international community the actions of the other state branches that are threatening and harming the economic and operational independence of the judicial branch.

This resolution was approved at the second meeting of Central American Supreme Courts of Justice that was held in San Salvador.

Court Workers, Judges Demonstrate in Managua

PA0407170690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2334 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (EFE)—A group of Managua court workers, including 24 judges, demonstrated today in Managua near the National Assembly protesting "executive branch meddling in the judicial branch."

Riot police prevented the demonstrators from entering the parliament building. They were obeying a Government Ministry decree issued on 2 July that bars public demonstrations within a 200 meter radius from the Presidential Palace, which is next to the National Assembly.

Nevertheless, a police officer allowed a delegation representing the demonstrators to enter the parliament where judicial branch reforms are being discussed today. According to justice court officials, these reforms violate the 9 January 1987 Constitution.

Enrique Chavarria, Managua 5th District Criminal Judge, told EFE that "Violeta Chamorro's government intends to increase the number of Supreme Court magistrates from seven to nine and said that this can only be done through constitutional reforms."

Chavarria said that he will ask parliament to "reject such a legal mess, which invades the remaining state powers and affects the independence of the branches."

The National Opposition Union (UNO) coalition, winner of the February elections, presented to parliament a draft resolution aimed at changing "Law 95" dated 20 April 1990. This law was decreed by the Sandinists and "practically makes it impossible to maintain a truly legal state in which individual rights are fully protected."

According to that draft, "Sandinist judges and magistrates maintain an attitude of a state-party ideology and policy." This makes it necessary to "abolish those measures that defend actions that violate the law," the UNO says.

According to UNO deputies, the government is trying to establish a balanced Supreme Court of Justice, which is practically dominated by the Sandinists.

The judicial branch workers also criticized decree 1-90, which was issued two weeks ago by the Chamorro government. The decree "invades the judicial, legislative, and electoral branches and grants the Government Ministry powers that go beyond the constitution," according to Judge Chavarria, one of the demonstrators.

According to this decree, the executive branch empowers the Government Ministry to organize and work on citizens' documentation, something which was previously done by the Supreme Electoral Council.

The Government Ministry can also define regional, departamental, and municipal borderlines. This was previously the work of the legislative branch.

Daniel Ortega Says Somozists 'Are Popping Up'

PA0307235690 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Comments by former president Daniel Ortega at celebrations to commemorate the 1979 strategic retreat to Masaya, in Masaya on 30 June—recorded]

[Text] [First announcer] What have you heard about the celebrations to commemorate the retreat to Masaya?

[Second announcer] I hear the turnout was great. Turnout was very special because more people participated this time than in previous years. Why is that? Why is it that so many people participated?

[First announcer] I think the people have always participated, but I feel that the important thing about the retreat celebrations was the participants' sentiment against Somoza. This is what Commander Daniel Ortega had to say about that in his speech:

[Ortega] Somozists are popping up. They are trying to take over Nicaragua again. They are trying to control Nicaragua again. Our government said, the veteran fighters.... [changes thought] We had a slogan when we took over the Managua National Palace in August 1978. It is still our slogan: Death to Somozism! [shouts]

There can be no political, economic, or social room for Somozism in Nicaragua. [shouts] Reconciliation does not mean surrendering to Somozism. Reconciliation takes place among Nicaraguans to bring stability to the fatherland. It should never pave the way for the return of Somozism. Never again should a Somozist guardsman be the chief of the Nicaraguan guard. On 19 July 1979, the people said we do not want guardsmen. [crowd shouts: "No!"] And now [crowd shouts] in 1990 we reaffirm that we do not want guardsmen, and we will not have guardsmen in Nicaragua, because the people of Nicaragua do not want them.

Nicaragua, Canada Sign Cooperation Agreement

PA0407183890 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] The first three agreements of the Canadian Cooperation Program for 16 million [figure as published] Canadian dollars, pledged during the Donors' Conference held in Rome two weeks ago, were signed. The first agreement signed was for three million dollars. It will be used to import semirefined cooking oil or raw materials for manufacturing it, because this constitutes an important element in the people's diet and is produced in small quantities by local manufacturers.

The second agreement was for 9.3 million dollars. This will be used for a project to increase electrical energy in Nicaragua through the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing energy structure, so that the country will be able to maintain its interconnection with the Central American region. The third agreement was a memorandum of understanding to establish a fund to finance development projects and programs, but it did not give a specific figure. In Rome, Canada immediately pledged 15 million dollars for the emergency plan submitted by Nicaragua.

At the time the aid protocols were signed, Canada, through its ambassador in Nicaragua, Henry Garfield Pardy, reiterated that another aid protocol for 50 million dollars will be signed at the end of this year.

Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus signed the protocols on behalf of Nicaragua. Dreyfus spoke briefly to thank Canada for decisively supporting the efforts of Violeta Chamorro's government to get the country moving. He said peace, democracy, and development represent three unreplaceable elements, and one cannot exist without the other.

Ambassador Pardy said that the aid was his country's contribution to democracy and development in Central America, "and we are especially pleased to offer our aid to the new Nicaraguan Government."

Panama

Reportage Covers Expulsion of Cuban Officials

10 Officials Ordered To Leave

PA0407150290 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (AFP)—The Panamanian Government today ordered the expulsion of 10 officials of the Cuban Embassy, which will be reduced to four diplomats, Foreign Ministry sources have announced here.

A spokesperson, who asked not to be identified, told AFP that the expulsion order was delivered today, Wednesday, to Arnaldo Molina Perez, Cuban charge d'affaires in Panama, but he abstained from giving any more details.

'Harrassment' Said Responsible

PA0407162690 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1527 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)— A Panamanian Government source today reported that the Panamanian Government has given the Cuban Embassy 10 days to take nine Cuban diplomatic and embassy officials out of the country and to reduce to four the number of personnel at the mission.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday delivered to the Cuban Embassy the list of the four diplomats authorized to remain in the country and notified the others that "they will have 10 days to leave the country."

The Foreign Ministry note adds that, according to the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, after the deadline "the national government will no longer recognize the privileges and immunities" of the expelled diplomats who do not leave the country.

The diplomats who are authorized to stay in Panama are the current Charge d'Affairs Arnaldo Molina Perez, who has been heading the mission since late March when Ambassador Lazaro Mora was expelled; Economic Affairs Attache Guillermo Mendez Perez; Commercial Attache Oscar Braulio Gutierrez; and Consul Jose Luis Mendez.

The Panamanian Government official, who asked to remain anonymous, said that the Foreign Ministry decision is based on the "permanent harassment" by the regime of Fidel Castro.

The relations between Cuba and Panama worsened as a result of the 20 December U.S. invasion of Panama and the overthrow of the Government of Manuel Antonio Noriega, with whom Havana had very close relations.

Since then Cuba has refused to recognize the government of Guillermo Endara, which it describes as a government "imposed" by the U.S. Administration.

After the invasion, several prominent figures of the Noriega regime—including Noriega's wife, Felicidad; his three daughters; and other relatives and friends—took refuge in the Cuban Embassy, from where most of them obtained safe-conduct to travel to Havana.

"We did not want to come to this. We do not want to break diplomatic relations because Cuba is a Latin American country, but we cannot tolerate the attacks of Cuba against Panama in international forums," added the Panamanian Government source.

Cuban officials refused to comment on the decision of the Panamanian Government.

Diplomatic sources have reported that Arnaldo Molina, Cuban Embassy charge d'affairs, will take steps to persuade the Panamanian Government to reconsider its decision, arguing that it obstructs normal embassy operations.

'Hostile' Cuban Government Cited

PA0407210690 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1956 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (DPA)—The Panamanian Government today gave Cuba 10 days to reduce its diplomatic personnel in the Panamanian capital and said it will recognize only the charge d'affaires, the commercial and economic attaches, and the consul, apparently in reprisal for the Cuban position of not recognizing the government headed by President Guillermo Endara Galimany.

The Panamanian Government claims that Cuba, at different international meetings, has openly come out against the presence of Panamanian delegates, who it does not consider the true representatives of the will of the Panamanian people.

A communique issued by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry recounts and underlines the meeting of 3-4 May of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), during which the Cuban Government voiced its objection to the Panamanian delegation's presence; a similar protest was made during another SELA meeting on the foreign debt held in Caracas on 21-22 June and through statements by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidro Malmierca during a visit to Quito, Ecuador.

The Panamanian Government notes that such a situation has been caused by the hostile conduct by the Cuban Government against the legally elected Government of the Republic of Panama, which has contributed to deteriorating bilateral relations.

Last 22 March, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry gave Cuban Ambassador Lazaro Mora five days to leave the country because of similar situations that occurred against Panama at international meetings.

Cuban Charge Seeks Solution

PA0407233790 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2258 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Armando Molina, Cuban charge d'affaires in Panama, today tried to get the government of President Guillermo Endara to reconsider the decision to expel nine Cuban diplomats in 10 days.

The Panamanian Government yesterday announced that Guillermo Mendez Perez, Oscar Braulio Gutierrez, Arnaldo Molina, and consul Jose Luis Menendez are the only Cuban diplomats allowed to stay in Panama. The Panamanian Government's decision is based on the Cuban Government's refusal to recognize the new Panamanian Government.

Linares Threatens To Break Relations

PA0507030190 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Jul 90

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Julio Linares threatened today to break relations with Cuba if that country "continues along the path" of questioning the legitimacy of Panamanian President Guillermo Endara's government, which was installed following the U.S. invasion on 20 December.

Addressing reporters, Linares said that if the Cuban Government "continues along the same path" of questioning the Endara administration's legitimacy, "we will end by breaking diplomatic relations."

The foreign minister said that at the last meeting of the Latin American Economic System in Caracas, and during a recent visit by his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca to South America, the Cuban Government once again cast doubt on the Panamanian Government's legitimacy.

"We have shown tolerance and flexibility," the foreign minister said concerning the Cuban Government's attitude, adding that the first measure adopted by Panama concerning that situation was to expel Cuban Ambassador Lazaro Mora from the country in March, and "now we are reducing its diplomatic mission. We have no other way out," he stressed.

The Panamanian Government has given the Cuban Embassy a deadline of 10 days for nine [as received] diplomats and Cuban officials to leave the country, and for Havana to reduce its mission personnel to four.

Relations between Cuba and Panama deteriorated following the U.S. invasion and the toppling of Manuel Antonio Noriega's government, with which Havana maintained close relations.

Linares explained that it is a "mere coincidence" that the measure was adopted today, 4 July, the U.S. day of independence, and he explained that the decision was made "a few days ago" and "does not correspond to any U.S. request."

Protesters at U.S. Embassy Denounce 'Dependence'

PA0407205390 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—Dozens of representatives of Panamanian labor, student, and professional organizations today protested at the U.S. Embassy here, as 4th of July celebrations, attended by Panamanian Vice President Guillermo Ford, took place on a U.S. military base.

The protest, supported by the Panamanian left-wing, lasted three hours, during which time traffic on the street leading to the U.S. Embassy was interrupted. The demonstrators, who gathered across the street from the U.S. Embassy denounced the "economic and political dependence" of the current Panamanian Government.

The celebration in Panama of the 4th of July, the day of U.S. independence, took place at the U.S. Fort Clayton Army Base where troops of the Southern Command stationed in this country held a parade, watched parachuting and stunt flying demonstrations, and took part in games.

In addition to Ford, Foreign Minister Julio Linares and several state ministers, a Panama Fire Department delegation, and members of the foreign diplomatic corps attended the celebration as guests of honor.

U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton, and General Marc Cisneros, chief of the U.S. Army South, who participated in the invasion of Panama on 20 December, headed the celebrations.

According to Egbert Wetherborne, secretary general of the left-wing Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), who headed the protest, the celebration of the 4th of July just six months after the invasion "is an insult to the suffering of the Panamanian people." The political leader told ACAN-EFE that "the government headed by Guillermo Endara is a puppet of the United States."

Further on Demonstrations

PA0407225590 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2037 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (NOTIMEX)—Relatives of the civilians and military personnel killed during last year's armed intervention by the United States demonstrated today in front of the U.S. Embassy here to protest what they called "the 20 December massacre."

The demonstration took place while celebration of the 214th anniversary of the United States' independence was taking place on the Southern Command's Fort Clayton along the banks of the Panama Canal.

Isabel Corro, president of the Association of Relatives of the Fallen During the Invasion said: "It has been said that they destroyed a few little garrisons in this country, (but) we never had little garrisons, we had garrisons...we had soldiers in this country, and they were unfairly massacred on the morning of 20 December."

Corro stressed that in Panama "we have civilians of different ages who were unfairly killed during an invasion. Six-month-old children, pregnant women, 15-year-old youngsters, and elderly persons died and now lay in common graves."

"The Southern Command did not come to carry out an upright duty, but to humiliate and harm our people with the intention of taking this country. It has taken the country, and we are still occupied after six months," Corro said.

She pointed out that President Guillermo Endara "has failed to demand justice" for the Panamanians killed during the U.S. military action and insisted that this government "is on the Southern Command's side and hails 20 December as a liberation."

Meanwhile, Corro added, the people are "suffering the grief of what happened."

In addition, leader Juan Mackency, in the name of an estimated 18,000 fired workers, stated that the Panamanian victims did not die in vain. "They are with us and we will never forget them."

Mackency also lashed out at the 4th of July commemoration in Panama, a holiday attended by top officials of the Endara government, including Guillermo Ford, the second vice president and planning minister, and Foreign Minister Julio Linares.

Nation Receives $243 Million Donation From U.S.

PA0407145590 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] The United States and Panama today signed an agreement for $243.85 million of the $420 million granted to Panama through the Emergency Supplmentary Aid Law approved by the U.S. Congress and signed by President Bush.

The agreement was signed at the Presidential Palace at a ceremony attended by President Guillermo Endara Galimany. The agreement, known as the Economcic Recovery Plan, is aimed at implementing Panama's recently announced National Strategy for Economic

Development and Modernization and at recovering the Panamanian Government's good credit standing.

Vice President Guillermo Ford spoke during the ceremony, stressing that the U.S. economic aid will be used properly.

[Begin Ford recording] This document covers the first part of the donation of $243.85 million. From this amount, $130 million will be used to help a support group pay back Panama's debt to international financial organizations.

The other $114 million will be used to strengthen the National Government's investment budget in mostly the agricultural, health, educational, judicial, and other sectors. This will be done according to plans that have already been drafted and will be submitted to the Cabinet Council for approval by the Legislative Assembly Commission. Next week, God willing, we will sign the second package, which will be channeled through private banks in Panama, to obtain the necessary funds for economic recovery through the private sector. Thank you, Mr. President. [end recording]

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton clearly said that the economic aid is a donation from the U.S. Government.

[Begin Hinton recording] What is important about this contribution to your recovery and reconciliation is that we are giving you capital that you are going to allot to strengthen your investment in agriculture, health, public works, and education. You will prioritize the funds as you determine where to use these resources donated by the gringo taxpayers in my country. Mr. President, all this is an effort to support Panama's National Strategy for Economic Development and Modernization. [end recording]

Linares: U.S. Will Not Return FDP Documents

PA0407203490 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Jul 90 p 9

[Report by Aneldo Arosemena]

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares has told EL SIGLO that because of security reasons and an agreement made with the Directorate for the Recovery of State Property [DRP], the Attorney General's Office, and the Foreign Ministry, the U.S. Government will not turn over to Panama the 15,000 boxes of documents belonging to the defunct Panama Defense Forces [FDP].

Nevertheless, political observers consulted by EL SIGLO said that U.S. control over these documents might be used to make deals or pressure individuals who now work in the Public Force or the civilian government but who in the past were linked to the drug trafficking dictatorship. In this way, the North Americans would be able to obtain more information about the illegal activities of ousted Manuel Antonio Noriega and in exchange, they would conceal those individuals' links to the past dictatorship, links which could be proven with the documents that are now in U.S. hands.

EL SIGLO reporters went to the DRP office where Magistrate Eusebio Marchosky said he has some "doubts" about the U.S. authorities' announcement that the Panamanian officials would be given access to the 15,000 boxes of documents, encompassing the files of the dismantled FDP.

Marchosky also noted that General Marc Cisneros had said he was waiting for instructions from the U.S. Embassy to give the Panamanian authorities access to the documents, but that in the case of the DRP, these instructions would consist of telling the DRP which documents it can see.

"That means they will let us see what they want us to see and not permit us to see what they do not want us to see," Magistrate Marchosky categorically stated.

Marchosky admitted that because of problems of space, the DRP cannot demand the return of the FDP documents and files. "We have nowhere to put them nor can we provide security for them," Marchosky said, adding that he does not trust the custody of the documents by "anyone."

"We have to be sufficiently flexible to admit this," he said. However, he said that nominal custody of the documents should be granted to a Panamanian authority. "We Panamanians at the various levels of responsibility should be the ones to determine who should handle these documents."

Referring to the Peruvian Embassy's transfer of former FDP officers Heraclides Sucre and Gonzalo Gonzalez to an apartment in the affluent Paitilla neighborhood, Foreign Minister Linares said that the transfer is perfectly legal, as such an action is covered under the 1954 Caracas Convention. However, he stressed that the two men cannot leave the country under Peruvian diplomatic protection unless the Foreign Ministry grants them safe-conduct, something he said will not occur. He added that the Peruvian Embassy had previously notified the Foreign Ministry of the transfer to the apartment.

Foreign Minister Linares also referred to the patrolling of territorial waters by U.S. forces, stating that formulas are being sought to permit Panama to lease from the United States three or four patrol boats that would be manned by Panamanian personnel.

Debate Suspended on Constitutional Amendments

PA0307185290 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jun 90 p 1a

[Report by Zoila Rodriguez Jovane]

[Text] Last night the plenum of the Legislative Assembly agreed, by an absolute majority, to suspend the accelerated debate on 134 constitutional amendments. They

made this decision after admitting that it "is not responsible" to try to complete such a project before the end of the legislative period on 29 June.

The government and opposition legislators voted to suspend the extensive permanent session that had begun on 25 June to hold debates on 22 constitutional amendments proposed by the executive branch; 24 amendments proposed by the Commission on Government, Justice, and Constitutional Affairs; and almost 100 amendments proposed by legislators at the plenum.

Assembly President Carlos Arellano Lennox and vice presidents Arnulfo Escalona and Alonso Villarreal presented a resolution—which had been previously studied and backed by the executive branch—stating that, considering the lack of time and extensive nature of the bill to amend the constitution, it was agreed to suspend the debate, which the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] had described as "stale."

Progovernment legislators felt that by approving this resolution, they were avoiding a hasty approval of the amendments, which were reportedly made in response to orders from the executive branch because of international pressure.

Arellano Lennox said that, because of their importance, the amendments require more consultation in view of the seriousness of the matters that are included in them. One week was not enough time for this.

Far from considering the time and effort spent in the debates a failure, the progovernment legislators maintained that these discussions were a success because now there will be more time to study the contents of each of the latest modifications introduced in the past few days. These changes are unknown to the executive branch and even to most legislators who are not familiar with the laws.

Article 169 of the constitution cautions that any bill not approved by the Assembly before 30 June will have to be submitted by the executive branch again or presented as an initiative by the legislators at a plenary discussion.

Asked about this, Arellano Lennox noted that although the resolution does not meet expectations and forces the executive and legislative branches to begin the procedure all over again, it paves the way for new consultations with different groups.

He concluded that a decision on whether to present a new list of amendments in regular or special sessions is up to the executive branch, which has the power to make this decision at any time.

Endara on Constitutional Changes, Disturbances

PA0307185390 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jul 90 p 1

[Report by Zoila Rodriguez Jovane]

[Text] Panamanian President Guillermo Endara has said that the country's constitution needs only one change, and that is the amendment dealing with the people's decision to demilitarize the National Police.

Endara said that he is personally interested in a second modification, one which would grant the Social Security Fund the necessary autonomy so that its members will again feel confident about the institution.

The president feels it was wise to request the suspension of the legislative assembly's debates on the amendments because the legislators "had overextended themselves" and had introduced more than 100 additional proposals to those suggested by the executive branch.

Endara added that although the topics are important, it would have been worse to hastily pass amendments without the appropriate debates. He said the proposed amendments had already been causing some nervousness among various segments of the population.

"I am glad the legislators accepted my suggestion because they had really gone beyond what the executive branch had proposed."

Asked about the measures his government will adopt to halt recent student disturbances and attacks by alleged members of the M-20 [20 December Movement], who opened fire on U.S. installations, Endara replied that "some disobedient students of the arts and crafts school" made the people experience terrible moments, "obviously incited by sectors alien to the students' interests."

The president said the Public Forces' control of the situation was "effective." He stressed that the Public Force members showed the great difference that exists between them and the defunct doberman unit of the Defense Forces in handling street disturbances.

He added that the final decision on what to do with the students will be made by the Education Ministry, which will make sure that the public demands for "strong disciplinary measures" will be met.

Regarding the attack on the U.S. Embassy, the president did not attach any importance to it because "it was an action perpetrated by a person who is desperate for change and who wants to return to the past."

Argentina

Menem: Unite To End 'Drug Trafficking Scourge'

PY0407160090 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0038 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem tonight urged "that we increasingly join our efforts and our common achievements to eradicate the drug trafficking scourge." Speaking tonight at the inaugural dinner for a special congress of the Spanish-American Permanent Conference of Justice Ministers at the Plaza Hotel in this city, Menem also endorsed "legislation and justice that will fully protect us."

"The world's best organized mafias are just children in comparison to this broad, universal mafia that challenges (?God) himself," the head of state stressed. According (?to Menem), the drug trafficking scourge and the nuclear threat are two infamous burdens that threaten to tip the balance of justice in the world." [quotation marks as received]

Menem pointed out that "we have the right and even the duty to think and act differently." He then warned: "We will not sit still at the scaffold nor lower ourselves to study and graduate from the school of death."

Addressing the congress participants, the Argentine head of state said: "Our countries are correct in defending themselves and not allowing themselves to be overwhelmed by the sovereignty of panic and the imperialism of destruction and madness."

Menem stressed: "We, those of us who are responsible for governing and settling disputes among citizens, must be governed by that ultimate top objectivity that justice represents." Menem warned that "otherwise, we run the risk of becoming accomplices, passive addicts to the drug trafficking that we must condemn with both words and deeds, with a most categorical 'no more'".

President Menem said "it is just" to struggle against the drug trafficking scourge "beyond any ideological issues and beyond the different nuances posed by the eradication procedures, because it is our very lives that are at stake."

Menem also pointed out that "fighting this demon first involves knowing it, recognizing it, challenging it, committing ourselves to it, and confronting it." He then added: "We need a justice which will not act against the victims, but against the agents of this evil, the true merchants of death." He noted: "The victims are sick souls, helpless bodies, cannon fodder for this true massacre operation that is without scruples and will not spare any means."

Menem quoted a phrase from St. Thomas: "Any voluntary human act has a purpose." He pointed out that "our acts, the acts of governors and ministers—in a word, the citizens' administrators and servants—must produce laws that will defend them, laws that are more effective than corruptible will, more in accordance with the incorruptible spirit of life."

In the final portion of his speech to the justice ministers, the head of state emphasized that the meeting that the justice ministers will hold "will take up issues that are basic to all our compatriots and the citizens of the dear Spanish-Portuguese-American countries."

Brazil Extends Payment for Aircraft Project

PY0307140090 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2110 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (NA)—The Brazilian Government has granted Argentina's request to extend the agreement for the construction of the CBA-163 passenger plane. The Argentine Government had requested an extension because it had failed to honor a $12-million obligation, of which $5 million was to have been paid in response to a notification calling for the Argentine Government to make the payment. A new deadline has been set for 30 July.

This agreement provides that Argentina will be responsible for 33 percent of the production of the CBA-163 passenger plane at the military plane factory in Cordoba. The possibility that the Brazilian Government would revoke the agreement led several lawmakers to carry out negotiations that resulted in the extension request.

It has been reported that several European countries have ordered a total of 176 CBA-163 planes, which would guarantee the full operation of the Cordoba-based military plane factory. Some 4,300 permanent employees work in the factory, which is virtually shut down.

When the project does begin it is estimated that 6,000 employees will work full time at the factory, in addition to the activities of subsidiary companies that will be responsible for manufacturing spare parts.

Bolivia

Sale of U.S. Tin To Affect Mining Policy

PY0407232890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1944 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jul (EFE)—The Bolivian Government has warned that it will be forced to change its mining policy in view of the U.S. decision to place 7,000 metric tons of its strategic tin reserves on the international market.

The U.S. Embassy in La Paz today confirmed that the decision to sell U.S. tin reserves was made on 25 June, but added that the offer "will not affect tin's free competition on the international market."

However, Bolivian authorities believe the U.S. decision will force the government to modify its tin exploitation

plans, although they added that they do not think a massive dismissal of miners will be necessary.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Walter Soriano Lea Plaza, asserted that the government will have to adopt measures to rationalize exploitation methods at tin production centers and, in this way, cushion any impact that the U.S. announcement may have.

The Bolivian minister added: "The situation for our country, and especially for the tin production sectors, is even more serious because the measures will have to be implemented, if possible, without any social effects, such as a massive dismissal of workers at tin enterprises."

The minister added that the mere announcement of the U.S. decision has caused a drop in the price of tin, which on 3 June was quoted at $2.73 per fine pound on the London International Market, a price below Bolivian production costs.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde, in a statement published today by the local daily LA RAZON said that he has expressed his government's "concern" over the issue to the U.S. Embassy in La Paz.

However, Iturralde added that he hoped the method that will be used to sell the U.S. tin reserves, which will consist of a daily announcement of the quantities of tin to be sold and the prices it will be sold at, will not cause an even greater drop in the price of tin, which, according to the Bolivian minister, will stabilize in the next few weeks.

According to the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, the sale of U.S. tin reserves started on Monday, 2 July, with a limit of up to 7,000 metric tons per year for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, an amount similar to that authorized in the last two years.

According to the U.S. Embassy, that quantity only represents four percent of world tin consumption; it added that, in any case, not all of the tin earmarked for sale in previous years was sold. Average sales in the last 10 years amounted to 1,400 metric tons.

According to a bulletin issued by the U.S. Embassy, "the Bolivian tin industry, under an efficient administration, with appropriate technology and fresh investments, could exploit and develop its deposits without needing to worry about possible price fluctuations."

Since the end of the last century, Bolivia has been one of the top world tin producers, but tin production started to decline in 1970 when Bolivian oil and natural gas entered the international market.

In 1985, with a serious drop in international tin prices—from $7 to $2.25 per fine pound—the Bolivian mining problem started to worsen, forcing the government to dismiss 20,000 miners and close hundreds of state-owned mines.

The Bolivian Government estimates that the export of other minerals, such as zinc, silver, and gold, together generates more income than tin. Last year's tin sales abroad represented an income of $33 million, which is five percent of all Bolivian exports.

Victor Lopez Arias, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), the only labor union in the country [as received], asserted that the U.S. decision to sell its strategic tin reserves represents "an economic attack on the country, and seeks to blackmail the government" because, he believes, it seeks to expedite the privatization of mines still administered by the state.

The COB agreed with opposition leaders that the U.S. decision clashes with Washington's announcement that it will support the economies of Peru and Bolivia, which produce coca leaves—the raw material for the production of cocaine.

Deputy Fernando Barthelemy, of the National Revolutionary Movement, the first Bolivian opposition party, said that "on one hand they demand that we make every possible effort, even to the point of causing social problems in the country, to get rid of coca plantations that generate foreign currency for Bolivia, and on the other hand, they spare no effort to place obstacles in the way of the development of alternative crops."

Government Reorganized, Ministries Eliminated

PY0407221890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2128 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jul (EFE)—It was officially reported today that the Bolivian Government has been reorganized. The Information and Aeronautics Ministries and the undersecretariats of the Ministry Without Portfolio have been eliminated to reduce public expenditures.

Over the weekend, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), which form the coalition government, evaluated administration of the 10-month-old government and decided to reorganize it.

The decree, which was released today at Government House after a Cabinet meeting, says the changes respond to the government desire "to reduce government expenditures, make rational use of the public sector, and increase investment resources to create more jobs."

This government maintains the balance of power between the two parties because the Aeronautics Ministry was headed by Luis Gonzales Quintanilla of MIR and the Information Ministry was headed by Manfredo Kempff of ADN.

The military functions of the dissolved Aeronautics Ministry have been transferred to the Defense Ministry, and the civilian functions to the Transportation and Communications Ministry. The Information Ministry's functions will be carried out by the Presidential Ministry.

ADN member Jorge Landivar indicated that although the undersecretariats and other offices of the Ministry Without Portfolio were dissolved, its minister, Guillermo Fortun, ADN deputy chief, will remain as minister for "political reasons."

The government will now have 16 ministries, which is the same number the government had before Paz Zamora was installed. After his inauguration he created the Presidential Ministry and the Ministry Without Portfolio in August 1989.

The government indicated that the ministers of the dissolved ministries will be appointed to diplomatic jobs or will return to their legislative positions.

Government Rules Out Increasing Antidrug Force

PY0307194690 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jun 90 p 7

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco yesterday ruled out increasing the number of the Special Antinarcotics Force (FELCN) personnel. He added that the government will make a greater effort to update the equipment used by the FELCN.

Capobianco said: "Currently we do not have precise and concrete plans to increase the number of FELCN personnel." He pointed out, however, that "the idea will be reviewed against the results of the antinarcotics struggle."

Capobianco added that the FELCN personnel will be supplied during the next few weeks with 400 M-16 automatic rifles donated by the U.S. Government. These will be added to the other 50 rifles that were delivered recently.

Discussing the war materiel of the antidrug police, Capobianco said: "We are expecting this offer to materialize as soon as possible so that we can modernize our forces." [passage omitted]

Army: Strengthen Borders Against Shining Path

PY0307205090 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Rolando Espinoza yesterday proposed an immediate military reinforcement of the border between Bolivia and Peru in light of possible raids by the Peruvian "Shining Path" guerrilla group into our country.

While supporting this position, Defense Minister Hector Ormachea claimed that he has information about the "constant occurrence of national terrorist groups that operate in coordination with the Shining Path."

Assessing remarks recently made by Peruvian President Alan Garcia on the alleged escape by Peruvian guerrilla leaders toward Bolivia and Ecuador, Gen. Espinoza claimed that "the reinforcement of the border must be reviewed because a raid by the Shining Path is always possible."

Gen. Espinoza recalled that some time ago he pointed out that the Army does not rule out a disorderly Shining Path expansion into Bolivia. He noted, however, that he does not have any concrete reports.

Ormachea said that the theoretical migration of the Peruvian guerrillas toward Bolivia and Ecuador "is very natural." He also warned that the government has information about the "constant incidence of national terrorist groups, not necessarily the Shining Path but groups that possibly coordinate or maintain close friendship ties with the Peruvian guerrillas."

Stating that the state intelligence organizations "are reevaluating the incidence of national terrorist groups," Ormachea added that "we have reports, datelined Peru, about heavy blows dealt by the government of President Alan Garcia to the Shining Path and the subsequent possible escape of terrorists to Bolivia."

Ormachea pointed out that "occurrences" have taken place "many times and in many places," which "could lead one to think that there is something going on," and added that "we must be alert."

Official Reports on Coca Plantation Eradication

PY0307200890 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 90 p 5

[Excerpts] Engineer Osvaldo Antezana, alternative development under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Campesino Affairs, has reported that up to June 1990 more than 4,500 hectares of coca plantations have been eradicated.

The official stated that the Substitution and Reduction of Coca Plantations Program has been quite successful this year because figures in previous years have been surpassed. [passage omitted]

Antezana said that the alternative development undersecretariat is coordinating the system for granting credits to the peasants who join the coca replacement programs, adding that the secretariat has already granted credits worth approximately $3.7 million of a total credit of $4.5 million.

He said that the peasants have planted some 3,000 hectares of new crops for which there is some demand in the domestic and international markets, and this shows we are working, he added. [passage omitted]

Antidrug Cooperation Pact With Spain Published

PY0307185790 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Jun 90 p 7

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] Following a two-hour meeting, an Interior Ministry team and a delegation headed by Spanish Security Minister Rafael Vera [title as published] yesterday signed a "memorandum of cooperation" to strengthen Bolivia's antidrug forces. The memorandum, which Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco labeled a second phase in Spanish assistance to the country's governmental security organizations, also provides support for the implementation of the Centralized National Registry [Registro Unico Nacional] (RUN) project and for a reform of the Bolivian penitentiary system.

Following is the text of the memorandum:

"With the goal of establishing a permanent relationship and ties of cooperation that will encourage the development of specific programs, the Interior Ministries of the Spanish and Bolivian Governments, represented by State Security Secretary Rafael Vera and Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco, respectively, met in La Paz between 19 and 23 June and agreed to sign the following memorandum of cooperation:

First, to develop support programs designed to improve the equipment of the police forces involved in the struggle against the illegal drug trade, and to implement study and training programs for police chiefs, officers, and noncommissioned officers involved in the struggle against the illegal drug trade.

"Second, to support the implementation of the RUN project within the framework of the bilateral agreements signed by the president of the government of the Kingdom of Spain and the president of the Republic of Bolivia. The AECI [not further identified] will participate in this project.

"Third, to promote the assistance required by the penitentiary system of the Republic of Bolivia, seeking the most appropriate mechanisms to develop its infrastructure and its prison system by guiding them to carry out social rehabilitation and reintegration.

"Fourth, to study logistic support and equipment formulas to implement the Border Development Plan [Plan de Desarrollo de Fronteras] that the Bolivian Interior Ministry is developing under the name of the Sovereignty Plan [Plan Soberania].

"Fifth, to channel all the technical assistance required for the modernization of the Bolivian Police, in terms of human resources and operational and technical systems."

The Spanish minister explained that the memorandum implements a second and much more ambitious stage of Spanish cooperation with Bolivia.

Brazil

Weapons Seized, Contraband Routes Noted

PY0407033690 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] In a slum area on a Rio de Janeiro hill, the police have seized a machine gun capable of shooting down an airplane. The police are finding ever more sophisticated weapons in the war between traffickers' organizations.

Thousands of those weapons are found at the civilian police depot. This year alone the police seized 8,000 weapons, most of them machine guns and automatic rifles. Many of them are service weapons stolen from the Brazilian Armed Forces. Such weapons usually end up in the hands of drug traffickers. Weapons are seized from criminals every single day. Most of these weapons have been smuggled into the country.

In the struggle against crime, the police can face powerful weapons. This one, for example, is the AR-15, a machine gun used in the Vietnam war; it is capable of firing 700 rounds a minute. The AR-15 is now being used by kidnappers. However, the police will probably also face criminal ingenuity. This crutch, for example, is a 12-gauge shotgun in disguise. A shell fired from a 12-gauge shotgun can pierce a wall.

Lebanon has become the great world center for the contraband of weapons. The world's largest arsenals are found there. [as heard] These weapons are smuggled to the port of Marseilles, France, from where they are sent to three Latin American countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Paraguay. The most important purchasers are the cocaine cartels. These weapons are used to defend the drug dealers and are resold to other countries.

In Brazil, these weapons are brought together with cocaine. But the greatest problem the police are encountering is found on Borel Hill in Rio de Janeiro.

[Begin unidentified police chief recording] We have verified the existence of a heavy machine gun on Borel Hill. According to our experts, this is a .50-caliber machine gun. [end recording]

Civilian police Secretary Heraldo Gomes feels that the law must be changed. [Begin Gomes recording] It will be very important for the police, for the entire police organization, to make use of those weapons seized from traffickers. They are good weapons and are usually kept there, in the police depot, for five or six years, where they rust and become useless. [end recording]

*New CNEN Safety Director Takes Office

90WP0099A Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 May 90 p 8

[Text] Nuclear physicist Anselmo Salles Paschoa, 52, took over yesterday as a director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). He cited the Constitution

and guaranteed transparency in connection with nuclear activities carried on in Brazilian territory. Paschoa took charge of Executive Directorate 1, which is responsible for nuclear safety and equipment inspections. After tomorrow, he will visit Goiania to inspect the atomic waste that has been stored in Abadia de Goias since the cesium-137 accident that occurred in September 1987.

"There is no problem with leakage from the drums and tanks in which that material is stored. But I have appointed a committee to decide whether or not the waste should be transferred to another site," said Anselmo Paschoa.

The new director is a professor at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. He was one of the people responsible for a report drawing attention to a number of shortcomings at the Angra-1 nuclear power plant, which was closed by the courts following publication of the document. He was sworn in by the chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, Jose Luiz de Santana Carvalho, at a ceremony held at CNEN headquarters in Botafogo.

Chile

Acting Finance Minister: Bush Plan 'Positive'

PY0507013090 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Acting Finance Minister Pablo Pinera has said that the government will back the Central Bank with the funds necessary to prevent it from taking money from the market and increasing interest rates. He added that part of the revenue office's income generated by the curent tax reform will be used to back the Central Bank and economic adjustments implemented by the economic team. [passage omitted]

Pinera also referred to the high-level contacts Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley is making during his tour of Great Britain, France, and the United States. He added that Minister Foxley's visit has been welcomed by the highest economic and financial sectors of those countries, by the IMF, and by the World Bank.

During his visit to Washington, Minister Foxley will be accompanied by Eduardo Aninat, Chilean foreign debt official negotiator, and Augusto Aninat, director of the Foreign Ministry Foreign Economic Affairs Department.

When asked about what Chilean authorities expect from these contacts, which are the first since U.S. President George Bush's announcement of a new commercial and foreign trade policy for Latin America, Pinera added:

[Begin Pinera recording] [Words indistinct]. We believe that Bush's proposal is positive and reflects Latin America's aspirations, which were clearly listed during the Latin American Economic System meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, last month. [end recording]

Pinera added that Chile's debt with the United States is small and that most of the debt was contracted with the international banking sector and multinational organizations such as the World Bank and the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], on which the United States has great influence. [passage omitted]

Soviet Officials Visit, Discuss Perestroyka

PY0407134090 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Jun 90 p C-4

[Excerpt] Yuriy Kalmikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Commission [title as published], and Boris Koval, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute [title as published], have described perestroyka as a transformation process that is not without problems.

These two Soviet officials have come to Chile at the invitation of the Eduardo Frei Foundation to participate in a review of the perestroyka process undertaken by the Soviet leadership, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Visiting Chile along with Deputy Yuriy Kalmikov and Professor Boris Koval is Boris Tsyganchuk, executive secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Latin American Countries. [passage omitted]

Argentine Official Advocates Enhanced Ties

PY0307152490 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Report by Antonio Cofre]

[Text] Raul Carignano, Argentine foreign relations under secretary, has said that his country is extremely interested in enhancing bilateral relations with Chile and in implementing joint economic projects. Viewing the possibility of Latin American integration, especially in the southern cone, Carignano indicated that Chile has a key role to play.

Carignano made these remarks after meeting with his Chilean counterpart, Edmundo Vargas, at the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Carignano recording] We want to become integrated in the South American region and Chile is a country that cannot (?miss out on) the possibility of South America forming a common structure [words indistinct] Chile plays a leading role in this situation. [end recording]

Raul Carignano pointed out that between 10 July and 17 August various bilateral commissions will hold a series of preparatory meetings in Santiago and Buenos Aires to prepare the meeting that Presidents Patricio Aylwin and Carlos Menem will hold in Chile between 27 and 29 August.

Carignano said that meetings like the one he held with Edmundo Vargas, Chilean foreign relations under secretary, will become routine as a result of the two countries'

positions on international geopolitics and the situation in Latin America, especially the southern cone.

Aylwin Views Regionalization, Democratization

PY0207134090 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] President Patricio Aylwin has said that his government is greatly in favor of regionalizing the country as a means to decentralize its administration. Aylwin noted that this was a sound method of democratizing society. The president made this statement at the closing session of the seventh regionalization seminar held at Federico Santa Maria Technical University in Valparaiso.

President Aylwin emphasized, however, that the country's decentralization and regionalization are the responsibility of not only the government but also the private sector. He pointed out that it is not just a matter of pointing out the existing problems but also of seeking adequate solutions.

[Begin Aylwin recording] I cannot deny that it deeply concerns me when I arrive at a location for a visit and am handed a list of requests, of problems. We are plagued with problems. When I ask what solutions have been proposed, I am told that the government has to find the solutions. No, my friends. To make progress in the regionalization process and in the construction of this fatherland, which belongs to all of us, it is not just a matter of listing requests, such as the legitimate one you have made, but of suggesting ideas and proposing solutions. [end recording]

President Aylwin insisted that it will be possible to build a harmonious, decentralized, and truly democratic Chile only through the work and contributions of every person.

One of the main decisions made during the meeting of the Corporation for the Regionalization of Chile, which was presided over by Claudio Lapostol, is to seek legal status for all 13 Chilean regions.

Aylwin Noncommital on Ruling Out Amnesty Law

PY0407224090 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Report by Nelson Oteiza from Constitucion]

[Text] The president of the Republic, Patricio Aylwin, has not ruled out the possibility that an amnesty law could be implemented as soon as the proceedings on human rights are completed. Aylwin made this remark in response to questions on this issue during a news conference held in the town of Constitucion.

Aylwin indicated that it is still too early to talk about what form solutions to the problem of human rights violations in our country will finally take. He noted that this issue will have to be reviewed when it is appropriate. When the journalists insisted on asking whether he does or does not rule out implementing an amnesty, Aylwin pointed out: I do not rule it out, but I am not announcing it, either.

MIR Statement Views 'Civil War,' Aftermath

PY0407164090

[Editorial Report] Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO on 24 June carries on a loose page a 1,900-word paid advertisement datelined Santiago, June 1990, from the political committee of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, entitled: "The MIR and the Civil War."

The seven-point ad begins by referring to the corpses found in Pisagua whose deaths were attributed by the Armed Forces and the Independent Democratic Union, UDI, to "a state of internal war." The MIR maintains that the corpses were victims of "a systematic process of human rights violations" by state institutions directly dependent on General Augusto Pinochet. They were not victims of excesses committed during the few days that the 1973 coup lasted, as the UDI claims, but the result of "a form of exercise of power" which lasted many years.

The MIR states that a predisposition for a state of civil war existed not among the MIR but only among the Armed Forces from the first day Allende came to power, despite the fact that the Communist Party's motto at the time was "No to the civil war." The Armed Forces then carried out a civil war which, from a moral, legal, and military point of view, was not really a war but a "genocide."

The regime that consolidated power after September 1973 maintained that "a refoundation of capitalism and of Chilean society" was not possible under democracy and respect for human rights. Thus began the physical and moral extermination of 10 percent of Chilean society with the purpose of guaranteeing the rest of the people's "obedience to any decision made by the regime."

Other forms of human rights violations were unemployment, low wages, lack of respect for workers' dignity, misery, and hunger for Chilean society. "This is the real subject that must be understood, analyzed, and solved by Chilean society." The Commission for Truth and Reconciliation is beginning a process to seek the truth—a truth which "may destabilize the inherited dictatorial order and affect the moral, social, and political dimensions of our recent history." This explains the proposals "to turn the page by those who supported or were part of the past regime." It is also "inexplicable why elected congressmen are hurrying to reach agreements when this reconstruction process is beginning."

The paid advertisement ends by stating: "The reparation of the damage done to Chilean society" must begin "by recognizing the crimes that were committed and by paying the consequences." It adds: "This process will surely be painful and will apparently last for a long time,

but it will ensure—if it is not aborted—a society that will guarantee the people's life in a broad sense, not as a result of deaths or threats against others."

More Charges of Executions, Illegal Burials

PY0407031090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1954 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (EFE) — New charges of summary executions and illegal burials committed after the 11 September 1973 coup were made known today in two Chilean cities. Meanwhile, a special judge has started the search for the bodies of 18 peasants killed in Valdivia, 835 km south of Santiago.

The Catholic bishopric of the city of Temuco, 673 km south of Santiago, has released a list of 110 cases of human rights violations committed between 1973 and 1990. The list includes the cases of 67 detainees who disappeared, 29 political executions, and 14 new charges that must be investigated. The majority of the files contain the identity of the victims, birth and marriage certificates, age, profession, the organization that made the arrest, and statements of eyewitnesses.

Fernando Chuecas, the region's intendant, has stated that in addition to the Catholic Church report he has received 177 accusations of human rights violations that have been sent to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which was created by President Patricio Aylwin's government to investigate what occurred during the military regime.

In Copiapo, 804 km north of Santiago, eight lawyers have submitted an accusation to the courts regarding the illegal burial of 16 persons who were executed on 17 October 1973. Of the 16 persons, three were shot after being sentenced by a court martial, and the rest were killed after having been allowed to escape.

Meanwhile, in Valdivia, Special Judge Nibaldo Segura today began the search for the bodies of 18 peasants who were clandestinely executed and buried in Chihuio, 200 km southeast of Valdivia. Participating in the excavations is Cesar Reyes, national director of the Institute of Legal Medicine. He is being aided by anthropologists of the Southern University of Valdivia.

In remarks to the press, Reyes stated that identifying the victims will be very difficult because the humid and rainy climate of southern Chile accelerates the decomposition of the bodies. He added that only some skeletons will probably be found.

This runs contrary to what happened in Pisagua, 1,909 km north of Santiago, where the dryness of the desert preserved the bodies of 20 persons. They had been executed and buried in a common grave discovered 2 June.

Colombia

Export Group: Revise Trade Ties With U.S.

PA0307151990 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] The government is preparing new measures to hasten the economic opening process while Analdex, the National Association of Exporters, proposes a revision of Colombia's commercial relations with the United States. All this is happening while President Bush describes our president as a courageous man and President Barco says that the U.S. aid to our country has been more lip service than action.

Bush launched the first commercial initiative for the Americas almost one year after the antidrug war began and after the United States offered its aid to Colombia. Then President Barco recognized—amid much handshaking and posing for the media one month before his term ends—that the United States' offers have been mere lip service.

[Begin Barco recording] They have supported us with words only. They have said that they are exerting themselves to the utmost, but they have done nothing specific yet. [end recording]

According to the experts, the United States' reaction—if a principle of cooperation, even a long-term one, is achieved—is a political reaction to the EEC's initiative to eliminate the tariffs on the Colombian, Bolivian, and Peruvian products. This aid, if it ever becomes a reality, will certainly benefit Cesar Gaviria's administration.

Exporters say that this offer must be followed by a preferential treatment for the products exported to North America because this does not negatively affect U.S. industry—quite the contrary, it is beneficial.

[Begin Analdex President Ricardo Salas recording] Seventy percent of Colombia's exports to the United States involve products that have absolutely no competition or competitors in the United States. Therefore, this affects no economic group in the United States. Quite the contrary, it sometimes generates an enormous economic activity that benefits consumers in the importing country, as well as the producers and manufacturers of raw materials. [end recording]

According to Analdex, the government cannot accept the United States' initiative to eliminate the Vallejo Plan, which exonerates the raw materials and machinery imports used to manufacture products that can be exported in the future.

Presumed Traffickers Told of Extradition to U.S.

PA0407202490 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Bogota, 4 Jul (EFE)—It was reported today in Bogota, that eight Colombian citizens, who are presumed to be drug traffickers, were notified about their

extradition to the United States and are only waiting for the signing of a resolution authorizing their trip to that country.

Eight presumed drug traffickers of the Medellin, Cali, and Atlantic coast area Cartels, who were captured in several police and military actions in the past few months, are involved. The eight extraditables now await a final resolution by the government of President Virgilio Barco before they can be turned over to U.S. authorities who are claiming them. They are Jose Joaquin Gallo Chamorro, Jorge Humberto Vega Escobar, Luis Alfonso Leon Sanchez, Luis Fernando Morales, Rodolfo Donado Sanchez, Raul Hernan Buchelli, and brothers Jose Fernando and Martin Alfonso Gil Zapata.

The eight traffickers, who were among 17 captured individuals housed at La Picota Jail in Bogota, were transferred on 1 July to the facilities of the Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations (DIJIN).

On 30 June the government extradited two Colombians, 61-year-old Luis Gonzalo Cabarcas Acosta and 38-year-old Jose Juliao Fernandez, who are claimed by federal courts in Florida and North Carolina. The two presumed drug traffickers were turned over at the military airport in Bogota to members of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) who flew them to the United States aboard a DEA plane.

The government resumed the extradition of Colombians to the United States on 30 June after a 92-day hiatus. Prior to that day, the last person extradited was Fernando Gutierrez Perez, who was sent to the United States on 28 March. Before that, brothers Diana and Roberto Caballero Rangel and Colombian-Morrocan Joseph Amsili Cohen were extradited on 17 January.

A total of 16 presumed drug traffickers have been extradited to the United States since the Barco administration announced its decision to resume extraditions via administrative actions without consulting the Supreme Court of Justice.

Barco resumed extraditions in the wake of a number of crimes committed by the drug cartels, declared total war on those criminal organizations, and began confiscating their property.

However, U.S. authorities released and sent back to Colombia Nelson Cuevas Ramirez, one of the presumed mafiosos who was extradited on 15 December 1989, for lack of evidence to back up charges leveled against him.

As the extradition of the eight presumed mafiosos was announced, it was reported that another presumed drug trafficker, Lucas Gomez Van Grieken, was captured at a farm in Guajira Department in northern Colombia. Police sources reported that Gomez Van Grieken was arrested at Villa Delinda Farm, near Riohacha, capital of Guajira Department, 1,100 km north of Bogota. The sources said that they are now awaiting a notification from the DEA to know whether an extradition order for Gomez Van Grieken is still standing.

The extradition of Gomez Van Grieken to the United States was denied on 22 November 1983 during the previous government of Belisario Betancur because there were charges against him in Colombia. According to local legislation, he should be tried in this country first. He was claimed in the United States for money laundering and conspiracy to sell cocaine. He will be notified about his extradition should he still be wanted by U.S. authorities.

Extraditions 'Temporarily' Suspended

PA0407205490 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1659 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Bogota, 4 Jul (NOTIMEX)—The national government has "temporarily" ordered the suspension of the extradition of 15 Colombians wanted by U.S. Federal Courts and charged with trafficking drugs to U.S. territory, it was reported here today.

The daily EL TIEMPO stated that in a "sudden message," the Colombian authorities ordered that 15 defendants involved in drug trafficking be taken back to their respective cells at the Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations (DIJIN). According to the newspaper, the order was presented three days after the 17 prisoners who were at the DIJIN cells were transfered to "La Picota" Jail in Bogota. Two of those prisoners were extradited on 30 June to the United States.

One day earlier, the government had ordered that Luis Cabarcas Acosta and Jose Rafael Juliao Fernandez be turned over to the U.S. DEA officials. They are being processed in Florida and North Carolina courts.

Colombian president-elect Cesar Gaviria Trujillo said yesterday in Madrid that the extraditions "divided" Colombian society.

EL TIEMPO today said that that the return of the "extraditables" to the DIJIN took place at daybreak on Sunday 1 July under a strict security operation involving a police wagon escorted by several police units.

According to EL TIEMPO, eight drug traffickers classified as "extraditables" are waiting for the Colombian authorities' permit to be turned over to the DEA to respond to drug trafficking charges.

At the same time, the National Police confirmed the arrest of drug trafficker Lucas Gomez Van Grieken. He was arrested at "Belinda" farm in Rioacha Municipality, Guajira Department, about 750 km north of Bogota. Intelligence sources maintain that the "extraditable" Van Grieken ranks as one of the main partners in the organizational chart of the coastal (?Cali) cartel.

U.S. authorities have requested Gomez Van Grieken's extradition because of his participation in the smuggling of large amounts of cocaine to the United States.

Lucas Gomez Van Grieken's name appears on a list of alleged members of drug trafficking organizations. The list was released upon conclusion of the "Swordfish" operation carried out jointly on the Colombian Atlantic coast between the Colombian authorities and their counterparts in Miami, Florida.

Van Grieken has been sought by U.S. authorities since 1983. He has been accused of money laundering and drug trafficking in the United States and in Colombia. Therefore, his extradition, in the event he was arrested, was denied by former President Belisario Betancur.

Army Raids, Dismantles Five Guerrilla Camps

PA0307145290 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1202 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Report by Santiago Marmolejo]

[Text] Military operations in the Perija Mountain Range have been continuing. Combined troops of Artillery Battallion No. 2 La Popa based in the Perija Mountain Range Becerril Municipality in El Cesar Department took over and destroyed five training camps of the 41st Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC.

Military sources have reported air raids with helicopters and AC-47 gunships against the positions held by rebels, after several attacks in the war against subversive elements.

The Army machine-gunned the camps in various regions of the (Estados Unidos Corregimiento) in Becerril Municipality, where several subversive elements were apparently gunned down and an indefinite number were wounded.

Peasants living in the area have said that blood trails are evidence that rebels have been killed. Several guerrillas carried dead or wounded comrades on mules to the mountainous region of the Perija Mountain Range.

As part of the strike dealt by the military against the rebels, the Army destroyed one camp that was used for storing weapons, housing rebels, and military training purposes. Solis Almeida and Ricardo Palmera [not further identified] were the leaders of the dismantled camps, reported a military source.

Four soldiers were killed and five were wounded.

Peru

Minister Comments on Bush Plan, Fujimori

PY0307145090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has said that no hasty criticism should be made of Engineer Alberto Fujimori, noting that the meetings being held by Fujimori—the virtual Peruvian president-elect—are good for Peru.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What do you think of the trip that Eng. Fujimori is taking?

[Larco Cox] I believe he is doing the right thing and that the country has high expectations over the resumption, [corrects himself] continuation of the work of foreign debt negotiator Abel Salinas, who is virtually a senator-elect. The new government considers it necessary to promote a new deal with the financial agencies. All these steps are being taken within a very promising context.

In fact, these are the right words to use in referring to President Bush's significant announcement that his administration will make essential contributions to Latin American development, especially to the groups of countries that are trying to create common markets. Within the same context, we have demanded a new deal with the U.S. Administration on the foreign debt and in the field of investment. Even though we are not aware of the details, we believe that the announcement by President Bush is consistent with our demands.

[Reporter] U.S. sources have said that President-elect Fujimori's proposal is insignificant when compared with the plan that Fredemo [Democratic Front] candidate Mario Vargas Llosa presented during his campaign. What do you think of that?

[Larco Cox] I believe that this is a hasty conclusion. Fredemo had proposed the total elimination of tariffs without demanding anything in return. Fujimori, however, is carrying out negotiations. As I have just said, the Bush administration proposal—which in my opinion is very positive—should also be subject to negotiation, because we will not lift the tariffs that protect our industries just like that. All these conditions will depend on the negotiation of deadlines and percentages. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Electoral Court Releases Final Election Results

PY0407152190 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0854 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 4 Jul (EFE)—According to official figures released by the National Electoral Court [JNE], Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori obtained 20 percent more votes than writer Mario Vargas Llosa in the 10 June electoral runoff.

The JNE has reported 23 days after the election that Fujimori, leader of the Change 90 independent movement, received 4,522,563 votes, which represents 56.53 percent of a total of 7,999,978 voters. Vargas Llosa, from the center-right Democratic Front [Fredemo] coalition, received a total of 2,713,442 votes, or 33.92 percent.

According to the vote count results, 7.84 percent of the votes were void and 1.71 percent blank.

The JNE, however, has not yet reported the day on which Fujimori will be officially proclaimed. The 51-year president-elect will take office on 28 July.

Fujimori, an agronomist of Japanese descent, received 24.6 percent of the votes in the 8 April presidential elections, three points less than Vargas Llosa, who received the most votes in the first round of elections. Fujimori and Vargas Llosa, the candidates with the highest number of votes, had to participate in a runoff election because neither of them obtained 50 percent plus one of the votes necessary, as established by the Constitution, to become president of the Republic.

Fujimori is currently in Japan, where he is meeting with Japanese officials and representatives of the private sector to try to obtain financial aid for Peru. He earlier went to New York, where he held talks to resume relations with international financial organizations.

New Deputy Justice Minister Appointed

PY0407133290 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jul 90

[Text] The government has accepted the resignations of Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Alfonso Grados Bertorini and Deputy Justice Minister Antonio Mendoza Huaman, who has been replaced by Luciano Chinoy Sume.

Uruguay

PCU Leader Calls Bush Plan 'Propaganda'

PY0307184190 Montevideo LA HORA POPULAR in Spanish 29 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Commenting on U.S. President George Bush's recent proposal for Latin America which calls for free trade with the United States, a reduction of the foreign debt, and the creation of a solidarity fund, Senator Jaime Perez said that it is "a cosmetic operation" that seeks to further increase the dependency of the nations of our continent on the country to the north. The Broad Front legislator said: "We propose Latin American integration among equals, not integration between the shark and the small fish."

"U.S. President George Bush's proposal to create a new commercial association with Latin America is at best a propaganda offensive," said Senator Jaime Perez, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU]. ULTIMA HORA asked Senator Perez for his opinion of the plan. He said: "At best it is part of an ideological offensive and at worst it suggests a new form of remaining dependent and of tying our countries to the destiny and the policies of the United States."

The Communist leader added; "The only clear point is that the policy of 'assistance' from the United States has failed completely. The Bush government should recognize that it has failed. I say that it has failed because that policy has not contributed, even minimally, to resolve any of the continent's problems. Moreover, the U.S. economic situation precludes making more disbursements, and the new situation of the East European countries is attracting the attention of the U.S. Government."

Jaime Perez added: "That is why the United States has changed its policy and has 'discovered' that increased trade raises the chances that the region will progress. Having a partner like the United States may prove to be indigestible for Latin America. Just a few months ago the United States invaded Panama and, despite its promises to withdraw, that part of Latin American soil is still occupied by Mr. Bush's troops. What credibility can he have? He is the same president who, in his electoral campaign, promised not to increase taxes in the United States. Just yesterday he raised taxes. Bush does not have much to offer as a guarantee of his credibility."

Jaime Perez continued: "On the other hand, the funds mentioned are ridiculous; the United States has offered to chip in $100 million toward a solidarity loan fund. Compare this with the $400-billion Latin American debt and you will see that $100 million is practically nothing."

The PCU Secretary General reiterated that "it is just a great U.S. cosmetic propaganda operation. Furthermore, a partner like that country operating in a Latin American common market will only leave our economies more unprotected, more exposed to penetration by U.S. capital. It is not by chance that a plan is afoot to privatize the key sectors of the Latin American economy, thereby allowing investors to take over the oil production, telecommunications, railroad, alcohol production, and steel making industries in our continent."

Jaime Perez said: "For some time now we have been proposing the integration of Latin America, even to the point of having a single currency. This would be integration among equals, not an integration of the shark with the small fish. On the other hand, the instruments that bear resoundingly Panamerican names have lapsed into a violent crisis. Just think of the TIAR [Inter American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty]. Any time the United States has to make a decision it favors its associates in the North: During the Malvinas conflict the United States sided with Great Britain; on the trade front the United States has opted for resolving its trade deficits with Japan and the EEC at the expense of our countries."

Lacalle Reconsiders Choice for Envoy to U.S.

PY0307173090 Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 28 Jun-4 Jul 90 p 5

[Text] Official sources have told BUSQUEDA that the executive branch has decided not to request Senate approval for the designation of former Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero as Uruguayan ambassador to the United States.

President Luis Alberto Lacalle was considering Valdez Otero to serve as head of the Uruguayan mission in Washington last May, but this proposal was resisted by senators of the Blanco Party, the Broad Front, and the New Sector. Batlleist senators said that if the proposal was not endorsed by all Blanco Party senators, then they would not endorse it either.

The sources said that the government believes that the ambassador to the United States "must enjoy broad political support" and that, in the absence of such support, the government decided not to request Senate approval for Valdez Otero.

IMF Approves Economic Plan, Standby Loan

PY0307212890 Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 28 Jun-4 Jul 90 p 16

[Text] On 22 June the IMF sent the government a telex reporting that the standby [preceding word in English] agreement signed by Uruguay has been accepted. This loan is worth about $150 million and will be disbursed in quarterly installments over 18 months.

Economy Minister Enrique Braga confirmed to BUSQUEDA that he received the telex from IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus "accepting the (economic) plan." Minister Braga pointed out that the "informal" negotiations with the creditor banks will now become official.

The "letter of intent" will have to be formally approved by the IMF directors but Braga said that "within 15 or 20 days we will present a definitive proposal to the 'Bank Committee,' within the framework of the Brady Plan. The proposal will seek to reduce the burden of the foreign debt."

He believes that "within two or three months," Uruguay will have a definitive answer to its series of proposals. One proposal refers to the possibility of buying back $1.625-billion worth of credits that are in the hands of private banks.

All but one of the creditors have already agreed to Uruguay repurchasing its foreign debt certificates at a price close to that of the secondary market. The price that the government will offer will be announced as a part of its proposals "menu."

The quarterly disbursements must comply with the target established in the government program for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, and for the rest of 1991.

The inflation rate for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 stands at 37.7 percent, the fiscal deficit stands at 2.5 percent of the GDP, and the GDP growth is two percent.

For the 1991 calendar year, the inflation rate will have to be less than 30 percent, the fiscal deficit 2.5 percent of the GDP, and the economic growth three percent.

Venezuela

Cubans May Again Be Regional 'Brothers'

PA0307221890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2008 GMT 3 Jul 90

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (EFE)—The Cuban people and leaders will find "an avenue to become brothers" with the Latin American democracies, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has said.

In an official ceremony held at the Caracas Military Academy last night to announce the retirement of 143 Venezuelan Armed Forces officers, Perez said that the Venezuelan Army today represents "a model" for the Armed Forces of all of Latin America.

"We are glad and proud that freedom shines in every country on the American continent, Central America, and the Caribbean, with a single exception, Cuba, which is still not ruled by a government in agreement with representative democracy," Perez said.

The Venezuelan president pointed out the confidence with which the Venezuelan people established democracy in their country and advocated the establishment of democracy "with democratic methods" in every Latin American country.

"Today, we hope and trust that the Cuban people and leaders will also find a way by themselves to definitively become brothers with the rest of the people of the region," Perez finally said.